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TALLAHASSEE
HISTORICAL SOCIETY
ANNUAL
1935

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TALLAHASSEE

VOLUME I

INTRODUCTORY

In issuing this, the second number of the Tallahassee Historical Society Annual, we are trying to carry out the purposes for which our Society was organized, namely: the preservation of the history of the capital city of Florida and the country adjacent thereto. Much that has happened in this section, so peculiarly rich in history, will be forgotten, if no attempt is made to publish authoritative data upon our past, while this is yet obtainable. The papers read at the different meetings held during the year furnish trustworthy accounts of interesting events--accounts in some cases of things never written about before. Readers are asked in studying the papers in the Annual not to judge them so much by the style, however good this is, as by the content. It is sincerely believed, that viewed in this light every paper is a worthwhile one, and that the Annual as a whole will be found worthy of preservation by our City and State.

W. T. Cash

Tallahassee Historical Society 1-36

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THE MANUFACTURE OF COTTON IN FLORIDA BEFORE AND DURING THE CIVIL WAR

By Dorothy Dodd
Delivered February 3, 1934

The fluctuating price of cotton in the 1860's caused the cotton planters of Florida, like their brethren in other parts of the South, to consider ways in which they might stabilize the price of their staple crop in order to save off economic ruin.¹ Numerous proposals were made to this end,² but none met with more widespread response throughout the South than that of bringing the cotton mill to the cotton field by establishing cotton manufacturing throughout the cotton producing regions.

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Neither Gable nor Haysman touched upon the political motive which made the agitation for manufacturing very popular in the South during the early 60's. The bitterness and excitement attendant upon the Compromise of 1850 had brought forcibly to southern attention the conflicting sectional interests of North and South. The political domination which the South had long exercised was seriously threatened, and there were many who argued that the only way in which southern political equality could be maintained was through industrial independence. Let the South put into advantage of her cheap raw material and abundant water power by developing cotton manufacturing, and the North would leave her undisturbed in her sectional rights.³ That this

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The fluctuating price of cotton in the 1840's caused the cotton planters of Florida, like their brethren in other parts of the South, to consider ways in which they might stabilize the price of their staple crop in order to stave off economic ruin.¹ Numerous proposals were made to this end,² but none met with more widespread response throughout the South than that of bringing the cotton mill to the cotton field by establishing cotton manufactories throughout the cotton producing regions.

The economic arguments in favor of the southern manufacture of cotton were summarized by J. G. Gamble of Florida, among others, who wrote in 1852, that "the true remedy" for the plight of the southern planter lay in this direction. Gamble recommended the erection of small cotton factories in every county in the cotton states. These factories, he said, should begin by spinning yarn and should afterwards take up the business of weaving. Until the mills were prepared for weaving, their yarn could be woven into cloth on the neighboring plantations by slaves unfit for heavy labor, enabling the planter to cloth his hands better at less expense. Since southern manufacturers would be able to obtain raw cotton much more cheaply than their northern and English competitors, they should, in a short time, be able to monopolize both the foreign and home markets. Gamble argued further that the mills would occupy as many laborers as were engaged in the production of cotton, and that these operatives, by affording a market for Bread-stuffs, would enable the southern planters to diversify their crops. He also saw in the proposed cotton mills a means of improving the condition of the southern poor whites, whom he expected to find employment in the mills. Gathered in villages around the mills, he said, it would be possible to supply them with schools and churches.³

Gamble's views were shared in part, at least, by John Finlayson, of Jefferson county, a stockholder in the longest-lived Florida mill. Finlayson, writing in 1854, estimated that the cost of production and conveyance of cotton to market in Jefferson county was about four and one-half cents a pound. This estimate, which apparently did not include factors' commissions, demonstrated, according to Finlayson, "what all cotton planters know: that disastrous seasons, or low prices, leave but scanty profits, a continuation of which must inevitably drive them to the rearing of factories by which they can convert the raw material into yarn or cloth."⁴

Neither Gamble nor Finlayson touched upon the political motive which made the agitation for manufactories very popular in the South during the early 50's. The bitterness and excitement attendant upon the Compromise of 1850 had brought forcibly to southern attention the conflicting sectional interests of North and South. The political domination which the South had long exercised was seriously threatened, and there were many who argued that the only way in which southern political equality could be maintained was through industrial independence. Let the South but take advantage of her cheap raw material and abundant water power by developing cotton manufactories, and the North would leave her undisturbed in her constitutional rights.⁵ That this

political motive was operative in Florida is shown by the fact that the cotton mill at Monticello was erected by the Southern Rights Manufacturing Association.

Although Florida cotton planters failed to follow Gamble's suggestion of erecting a mill in every cotton producing county, they did experiment with cotton manufacturing in spite of the fact that the state lacked the water power which invited such projects in other southern states.⁶ There were three, and possibly four, mills erected in Florida before the Civil War.⁷ The most definite information we have relates to the Monticello mill and to that of Captain N. P. Willard at Madison, but there was also "a large cotton factory in full operation" at Milton in July, 1851.⁸ The Tallahassee Floridian of December 3, 1853, speaking of the Monticello mill, states that this was "the third manufacturing enterprise in Middle Florida" which presented itself for Southern support. The Madison mill was the second enterprise referred to, and it is possible that the other one was a shoe factory which also was located at Madison,⁹ rather than a cotton mill.

The legal basis of these concerns is uncertain. The Florida legislature, as early as 1848, had evidenced a friendliness to local manufacturing by passing an act exempting the shares and capital stock of "manufacturing companies, whether incorporated or otherwise," from taxation.¹⁰ In 1852 the legislature overcame its hostility to corporations so far as to pass a general law for the incorporation of manufacturing companies. It is significant that one-half of the incorporators were required to be residents of Florida and that the "trustees" in whom the management of such corporations was vested had all to be residents of the state.¹¹ The Southern Rights Manufacturing Association certainly was a stock company, though the names of only two of the stockholders, John Finlayson and General William Bailey, both of Jefferson county, are known.¹² The Association was not incorporated by special act, but it may have been incorporated under the Act of 1852. The Madison mill almost certainly was the private enterprise of Captain Willard, while nothing is known of the ownership of the Milton mill beyond the negative fact that it was not incorporated by special act.

The Milton factory was the first of these mills to begin operations and apparently was the one for which statistics were given in the census of 1850. If this be true, the mill had a capitalization of \$80,000 and each year manufactured 600 bales of cotton costing \$30,000 into products worth \$49,920. It employed 28 men and 67 women at average monthly wages of \$32.14 for the former and of \$5.00 for the latter.¹³ How long the mill operated is not known, but it had been shut down by the beginning of the Civil War.

Construction of both the Madison and Monticello mills was begun in 1851. Willard's mill, which was devoted entirely to the spinning of yarn, was ready for production by December, 1852.¹⁴ It was erected at a cost of \$30,000 and had 1,000 spindles capable of turning out 1,000 pounds of twist yarn a day. Captain Willard employed in his mill 30 white boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 18 years, whose wages averaged from \$8.00 to \$15.00 a month. A large part of his output was consumed locally, but he shipped his surplus to New York where his product was said to command a good price. A visitor to the mill in December, 1853, reported that it had "communicated new life to the village by creating a better market for small farmers, who raise

from one to a dozen bags of cotton, and who have other articles, the produce of their farms, for sale."¹⁵ Captain Willard operated his mill until February 5, 1857, when it was destroyed by fire. He suffered a total loss, since he had allowed his insurance policy to expire a few days before the fire, and the white families which had come to rely on the mill for their livelihood were reported to be "in a very destitute condition."¹⁶

The owners of the Monticello mill had foreseen the danger, and sought to guard against the possibility, of a disaster such as that which overtook the Madison enterprise. The factory, located on the stage road to Alligator about a mile and a quarter east of Monticello, was "of brick, and made fire proof as near as may be, covered with tin, and all wood work painted with fire proof paint."¹⁷ The building, three stories and an attic, was 75 by 40 feet, and the smoke stack, standing on an independent base, was 56 feet high, "a model in miniature of the Bunker Hill Monument." All material and labor for erecting the mill were furnished locally, but it was necessary to send north for machinery and an experienced superintendent. A Mr. Moran, of Wilmington, Delaware, was employed as superintendent, while the machinery was purchased in Patterson, New Jersey. Motive power was furnished by a wood-burning 35 horse-power steam engine purchased in Jersey City. The mill was surrounded by cottages built by the Company for the operatives, whom presumably, were white.¹⁸

The mill was completed by December, 1853.¹⁹ It was designed for the manufacture of both yarn and cloth and was equipped with 1,500 spindles and 50 looms, which were expected to manufacture 400,000 pounds of cotton into 600,000 yards of Osnaburgs and 100,000 pounds of yarn annually.²⁰ By May, 1856, the factory had installed machinery for the manufacture of wool and had added wool yarn and plain wool kersey to its products. It was preparing also to manufacture twilled cloth.

The new machinery inspired some one connected with the mill to the following rhymed effusion which is amusingly different from the stereotyped advertisements commonly found in the papers of the period.

To Wool Growers

Florida and Georgia

A FACTORY, in want of wool,
To feed its Burr extracting 'tool',
Would ask the Farmers far and near
To send their Tangled Fleeces here.
If, free from dirt, the wool they wash,
'Twill card, spin, weave it, in a flash,
Near Monticello this is done,
Where, Cotton Warp and Filling's spun.
Where Osnaburg, (that none excels)
Once seen to buy, at once compels.
A list of prices here we add,
Send on your wool and make us glad.
Bold, for the rights of Southern men,
This 'FACTORY' still leads the Van,
In quality, there's few can dare
(In fabric) with it to compare.²¹

The factory charged a cash fee to planters who wished to have their cotton and wool manufactured for their own use. It also was willing to take one half of the cloth manufactured in payment for the service, or wool at the market price. It would accept cotton in payment only when the market price was 8 cents or less. Yarn and cloth which were not manufactured on these terms or sold locally were shipped as far afield as New York, New Orleans, and Texas.²²

The factory did not prosper, partly because of poor management and partly because of a lack of local support. As General Bailey explained several years later, there was "no sale for yarns or osnaburgs of consequence, as the merchants could buy yarns and osnaburgs cheaper in New York---and while buying other goods would lay in a supply of those goods, buy cotton, send it on (to New York), and pay there."²³ When the debts of the Company had mounted to \$20,000, the stockholders decided to close the mill. General Bailey, however, "disliked to see it stopped," and agreed to pay the debts of the Company and to give the stockholders "a certain amount" for their holdings. He put an agent in charge and carried on the business at a loss for two years, until the outbreak of the Civil War created a demand for its products. At that time the mill was employing 40 men and 25 women in the manufacture of products of an annual value of \$40,000.²⁴

The shortage of yarn and cloth was felt in Florida early in the war. In December, 1862, the legislature appropriated \$20,000 for the purchase abroad of cotton and wool cards to be distributed free to the poor in each county.²⁵ This gesture toward encouraging home manufacturing apparently came to nothing, for in December, 1864, the legislature passed an act requiring the Governor to purchase cotton cards for free distribution, as specified in the Act of 1863. This time it appropriated \$50,000 for the purpose.²⁶ It is probable that the Governor found it impossible to bring the cards in past the Union blockade.

Instead of taking advantage of the situation to recoup his losses, General Bailey kept his prices down and devoted the output of the factory to supplying the needs of Florida troops and to alleviating the distress of poor families. He sent bales of yarn and cloth to "the most interior counties" to be distributed by the county commissioners to the neediest persons. He estimated in June, 1864, that he had foregone profits of at least \$300,000 by pursuing this policy,²⁷ and Governor John Milton stated at the same time that the state could purchase supplies from the mill at 50 per cent less than the prevailing prices.²⁸

The legislature, recognizing the value of the mill to the state and fearing that its efficiency might be impaired by an amendment to the Confederate Conscription Act of April, 1862, in 1863 urged the Florida representatives in the Confederate Congress to endeavor "to have exempted (from the draft) the workmen and persons employed in the Jefferson Manufacturing Company, their services being indispensable in conducting this useful and important work."²⁹ The same legislature expressed the gratitude of the people of Florida to General Bailey "for the liberal and enlightened manner in which he is dispensing his means, and (the) zeal and efficiency with which he supports the cause in which we are engaged."³⁰ Governor Milton, too, wrote in 1864 that Bailey was "perhaps not only the wealthiest man in this State, but one of the most wealthy and patriotic and generous gentlemen in the

General Bailey's control of his mill was threatened in the summer of 1864, when the commissary department of the Confederate government attempted to commandeer it for the supply of Confederate troops. In the early years of the war it had been necessary for each state to equip its own soldiers but it had been intended that the central government should assume that function as soon as its supply department could be organized. The states were not willing to relinquish the business of supplying their troops when the Confederate government was ready for the task, since each feared that its soldiers would fare worse if the limited supplies were distributed by a common agent. Governor Milton, who throughout the war evidenced the greatest willingness to cooperate with the Confederate government, saw the value of a central supply system, but the selfish policy of monopolizing their resources, pursued by the neighboring states of North Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, compelled him to insist that the operation of the Monticello mill be left in local hands.³² The fine spirit which Milton had shown in relation to other potential grounds for conflict between the state and the Confederacy inclined the Confederate Secretary of War to accede to his request, and Bailey retained control of his mill to the close of the war.³³

The correspondence between Milton and the Confederate authorities relative to the control of the mill is the last positive evidence we have concerning it. There remains a bit of negative evidence. A list of all the states in the United States in which there were cotton manufactories in 1868 does not include Florida.³⁴ A similar list of southern states for 1869 also fails to mention Florida.³⁵ From this it seems safe to conclude that a very minor result of the downfall of the Confederacy was the closing of the little Florida cotton factory whose motto had been "Southern Rights."

NOTES

¹The average price per pound of cotton produced in the United States from 1841 to 1850, inclusive, ranged from a low of 5.92 cents in 1845 to a high of 11.3 cents in 1850. The average for the ten year period was 7.89 cents. J. B. D. DeBow, The Industrial Resources, Etc., of the Southern and Western States, I, 149.

²A convention of the cotton planters of Middle Florida, which met at the court house in Tallahassee late in 1850 or early in 1851, recommended formation of a Cotton Planter's Association, chartered by the states of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, and Florida, with a capitalization of \$20,000,000, which should seek to secure a monopoly of the southern cotton crop and to maintain prices at a level of about 11 cents a pound by withholding surplus cotton from sale. Ibid., 128-134.

³Gamble presented his ideas in the form of a resolution to the Cotton Planters Convention which met in Macon, Georgia, in October, 1851, but left the convention in displeasure before his resolution had been acted upon. Ibid., 137-139.

⁴Statement of John Finlayson, of Aucilla, Jefferson county,

Florida," in "Report of the Commissioner of Patents for the Year 1854. Agriculture." House Executive Document, No. 59, 33 Cong., 2 Sess., 189.

⁵Arthur Charles Cole, The Whig Party in the South, 209.

⁶In writing of southern cotton manufactories during this period, Victor S. Clark, in his History of Manufactures in the United States, Vol., 1607-1860, 558, states: "The site of most of these enterprises continued to be in the tier of counties along the fall line of rivers, where power and navigation joined, although railways were already beginning to modify this distribution. The James, the Savannah, the Chattahoochee, the Alabama, and the Tennessee were the principal streams of the cotton states that afforded both power and transportation to distant markets."

⁷R. W. Williams, Joseph Clisby, R. A. Shine, Robert Lyon, A. E. Maxwell, Bryan Croom, Edward Houston, and Thomas Randall composed a committee appointed at a meeting in Tallahassee on February 15, 1850, to investigate the feasibility of a cotton factory for Tallahassee, but nothing came of the project. Tallahassee Sentinel, February 19, 1850.

⁸Ibid., July 15, 1851.

⁹The Madison Shoe Factory, situated ten miles west of Madison Court-House, employed 26 slaves in the manufacture of some 11,000 pairs of shoes a year, which were sold in Middle Florida. The factory also made waggon and buggy harness and other leather goods required on plantations. Tallahassee Floridian, December 3, 1853.

¹⁰Florida Session Laws, 1848, 24.

¹¹Ibid., 1852, 62-65.

¹²William Bailey to John Finlayson, November 3, 1854; MS in private possession.

¹³J. B. D. DeBow, A Compendium of the Seventh Census, 180. The number of establishments to which these figures apply unfortunately is not given, but the Milton factory seems to be the only one to which they could refer. The same figures are given in the "Report of the Commissioner of Patents for the Year 1851. Part II. Agriculture." House Executive Document, No. 102, 32 Cong., 1 Sess., 576.

¹⁴Tallahassee Floridian, December 18, 1852.

¹⁵Ibid., December 3, 1853.

¹⁶Ibid., February 14, 1857.

¹⁷Ibid., December 24, 1853.

¹⁸Ibid., December 24, 1853; April 1, 1854.

¹⁹Ibid., December 3, 1853.

²⁰Ibid., December 24, 1853.

²¹Ibid., May 3, 1856.

²²Ibid.

²³Bailey to John Milton, June 15, 1864, Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies (cited hereafter as O. R.), Series IV, Vol. III, 500.

²⁴Census of the United States, 1860. Manufacturing. 58.

²⁵Florida Session Laws, 1862, 65.

²⁶Ibid., 1864, 27.

²⁷Bailey to Milton, June 15, 1864, O. R., Series IV, Vol. III, 500.

²⁸John Milton to James A. Seddon, June 17, 1864, ibid., 499.

²⁹Florida Session Laws, 1863, 59.

³⁰Ibid., 52

³¹Milton to Seddon, June 17, 1864, O. R., Series IV, Vol. III, 499.

³²Frank Lawrence Owsley, State Rights in the Confederacy, 115. For a full discussion of the problem of military supplies and the conflict between state and Confederate authorities concerning it, see ibid., 110-127.

³³Endorsement of James A. Seddon on Milton's letter of June 17, 1864, O. R., Series IV, Vol. III, 499.

³⁴Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for the Year 1868, 23.

³⁵Ibid., 1869, 9, 24.

AUNT MEMORY AT THE FAIR

By Carrie Edward Elliot
Delivered February 8, 1934

Reading the story of an old lady who was seated on a bench in the Fair Grounds during a Century of Progress Exposition, sobbing because she could not find her way out, recalled the time that Aunt Memory went to the World's Fair in 1893.

Aunt Memory was an old colored woman who lived in Tallahassee, Florida and who by reason of her remarkable personality was known to practically everyone in that small Southern city.

Born a slave in Virginia, Memory was early sold away from the place of her birth and fell into the hands of a slave dealer who was taking a "drove" of slaves South to work the newly cleared plantations in Florida. With her companions she walked every step of the way, and upon reaching Tallahassee was put upon the block and sold to a Mr. Argyle for eight hundred dollars. At that time she was twenty-four years of age and must have possessed much of the personality that make her the well known and to this day the well remembered figure that she is in Tallahassee. Mr. Argyle was attracted to her by the manner in which she conducted herself during the auction. She was knitting and never betrayed by a glance of the eye or a quiver of the lash that she knew what was taking place. On this, to her a momentous occasion, she was the soul of poise and self possession and these qualities were outstanding in her throughout her life. She became nurse to the Argyle children and proved a true, faithful and devoted servant. The only one of her charges living, an old lady of ninety, says: "Memory learned to read and write from us as we studied our lessons by fire-light or candlelight. She learned quickly and was particularly good at figures. She could add up a long list of figures and make calculations in her head as fast as most people can on paper."

When thrown upon her own resources after the Civil War, Memory adopted the trade of house cleaning and went from house to house working by the day. It was then the custom for many of the bachelors in Tallahassee, especially the young professional men, to live in quarters adjoining their offices, usually upstairs over stores, and it fell to the lot of Memory to act as janitress to many of these bachelor quarters. As house-cleaner she had a regular clientèle among the best families of the city. Going thus constantly into the homes of the white people she became wonderfully shrewd in appraising them and their ways and had knowledge of many things which if divulged would have kept the town in a constant buzz of talk. But she never gossiped. The white people were her friends. They trusted her and she never betrayed that trust in any way. She was strictly honest and had the confidence of every one.

Soon after "freedom" Memory embarked upon the state of matrimony with a clod of a negro named John Adams, and it was the proudest day of her life when she acquired a "last name". Her gratitude and

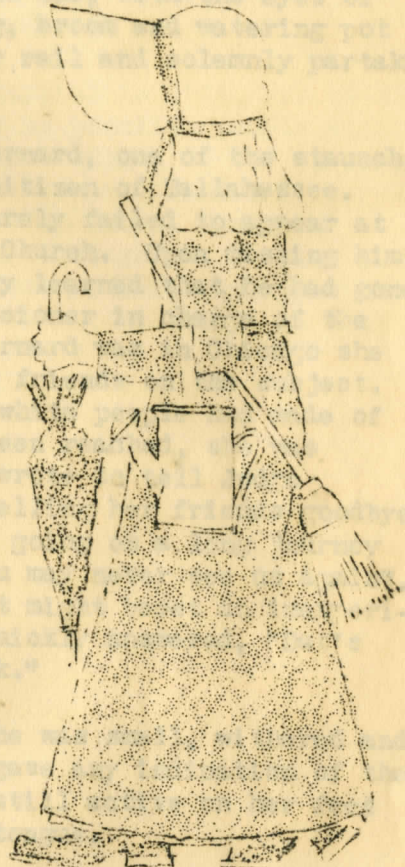
devotion to John Adams knew no bounds. He was a slow, stupid, lazy fellow, content to let Memory fare forth and earn the money to pay for their small home, while he smoked his pipe beside the door and fed the chickens and conversed with the neighbors. After several years of married life, John was accidentally drowned while fishing in a nearby lake. She remained true to his memory and quoted him upon all occasions.

After John's death she went more and more among the white people, eating nearly all of her meals in their kitchens. And she was always welcome. In her daily rounds she saw nearly every one and knew all the news. While she did not gossip, she could tell many an interesting item which was not scorned in that day of scant communication. With rare discrimination she made and kept her friends among the outstanding families of Tallahassee and performed for them so many tactful and kindly services her friendship was highly valued.

Being alone in her cabin at night now, queer thoughts began to seethe in Memory's brain, and from the strange, deep undercurrent of superstition that flows in the breast of every negro there soon emerged a full-fledged and vivid belief in witchcraft and sorcery. She was not congenial with members of her own race; most of her association with them had been on account of John Adams. She now withdrew from their company altogether and began to ascribe to different ones the power to "bewitch" her, to "kunger" her, and saw in many innocent happenings the effect of a baleful influence she believed to be stalking about in the world. She even went so far as to have her well dug inside the house to protect her drinking water. "No'm" she would say "I aint goin' to have them niggers 'witchin' my water."

Her dress was that of a colored "Mammy", but when she left home she always carried an umbrella, a broom, a watering pot and a hand satchel. The satchel was to hold her gifts from the white people while the broom and watering pot not only served as implements of her trade but were also used to sweep and wash away witch tracks from her path. Upon suspicious signs at street crossings, often placed there for the purpose by small boys, she would sprinkle and sweep vigorously. Practically everybody in Tallahassee at one time or another had seen Aunt Memory sweeping away the witch tracks.

In spite of her belief in witchcraft, she was a devout Methodist and through the influence of her friends was allowed to worship in the white Methodist Church where a seat was reserved for her



in the rear. Every Sunday morning she could be seen slowly making her way to the church with the usual array of articles draped around her. She always arrived a few minutes late and would take her own time to get seated and adjust these various belongings to her satisfaction. This often interrupted the service and exasperated the minister, but Memory was a privileged character and probably received her greatest thrill from keeping the congregation and Minister awaiting her pleasure. After everyone else had received Communion, the same privilege was accorded Memory and the colored sexton and she, with the eyes of the congregation full upon her, umbrella, bag, broom and watering pot clanging around her, would march to the altar rail and solemnly partake of the Lord's Supper.

Among Memory's friends was Judge Bernard, one of the staunchest of Methodist Deacons and an outstanding citizen of Tallahassee. Until the Summer of 1893 Judge Bernard had rarely failed to appear at the regular Sunday services at the Methodist Church. Upon missing him from his usual seat in the Amen Corner, Memory learned that he had gone to the World's Fair. He was, in fact, Commissioner in charge of the Florida exhibit. Upon learning that Judge Bernard was in Chicago she decided to go too and forthwith consulted her friends on the subject. She said she wanted to find out what use the white people had made of all their wisdom. The bold decision having been reached, she was impatient until the time came to leave. She wrote to tell Judge Bernard to look out for her and went around telling her friends goodbye. When Miss Argyle said to her "Memory, you are going on a long journey where you will see many strange things and you may never see us again", thinking, of course, of the uncertainties that might beset an inexperienced old colored woman in the city; Memory quickly answered, "Dat's so, 'cause you all may be daid 'fo' I git back."

At this time Memory was ancient. She was small, withered and toothless. Only the sharp, keen, black eyes gave any indication of the intelligence in her fuzzy old head. She was still active on her feet and quick with her hands as well as with her tongue.

Judge Bernard realized that Memory would prove a valuable asset to the Florida delegation and proceeded to acquaint many visitors with her history and the news of her expected visit. Among those becoming interested was Mrs. Potter Palmer who sent her carriage and horses to the station to meet this quaint character. The porter was instructed to go through the train calling her name until she was located. When he entered the coach in which she sat and asked in a loud voice "Is Memory Adams on this train?", with the poise and self-possession of a princess she rose and answered; "She are. Who is you and what you got to do with me?" So accustomed was she to attention that she showed no surprise at being conducted to Mrs. Potter Palmer's handsome equipage where coachman and footman in livery waited to conduct her to the lodging provided. Mrs. Potter Palmer was delighted with her and proved a friend indeed. Under her sponsoring Memory became quite a character at the Fair. She was talked to, talked about, interviewed, photographed, and sold enough of her pictures to pay her expenses.

She had a wonderful time and returned to Tallahassee very proud, very happy, very gay. She talked incessantly and tried to tell her friends what she had seen. After describing many things in her quaint way, she admitted that she had missed one thing she had wanted

much to see and had looked for in vain. Upon being questioned, she could only say she knew it was something grand because she heard so many people talking about it. "What did it sound like, Memory, what did they call it"? asked her friend: "It were sumthin'" said Memory, dat dey called de exit."

Aunt Memory lived several years after her visit to Chicago. When she died her request that she be buried from the White Methodist Church with her white friends for pallbearers was granted, but her body lies in the negro section of the City Cemetery.

At the time of the Tallahassee Centennial in 1924, one of the features was a unique parade depicting as far as possible people and scenes of particular local interest. Over one thousand school children took part in this parade, but no one received more applause and appreciation than a quaint old mammy bearing umbrella, broom, bag, and watering pot. As the procession wound its way through the streets of the city there were constant cries of "Aunt Memory, Aunt Memory, there goes Aunt Memory." The school girl impersonating Aunt Memory in that parade is now a very charming young lady, Miss Phoebe Messer, daughter of a representative Tallahassee family.

The activities in the interests of the Atlantic-to-Gulf canal led to much publicity in the newspapers; politicians near and far were asked to write their opinions which were then published, in places far removed from Florida, under the caption "correspondence." From these political compositions one learns that there were two routes proposed, one from Lake Okechobee to the Santa Fe and the other from the St. Mary's to the Santa Fe, both ending eventually in the St. Johns and the Suwannee. One route would require twelve miles and the other eighteen miles of canal making. The balance of the route would make use of rivers or other bodies of water. The estimated cost varied from \$5000 to \$11,000 per mile, and it was advertised as saving 500 miles in the route from coast to coast of Florida.

The Federal Government was authorized to provide for a survey of the region between the Atlantic and the Gulf. The request was granted by an act of Congress of March 2, 1885, the report of the survey is dated February 25, 1886. The surveyors seem to have made a careful study of the whole region between the St. Mary's and the St. Johns on the east and the Suwannee and the Gulf of Mexico on the west.

CANAL PROJECTS OF TERRITORIAL FLORIDA

By Venila Lovina Shores
Delivered March 8, 1924

During the twenty years immediately following the War of 1812, the people of the United States, regardless of their place of abode, entered into a mad rush for funds from the federal treasury for the purpose of internal improvements in their respective localities. Florida did not begin her activities quite so early as some of the others but she persisted longer.

While Andrew Jackson was occupying Florida, John C. Calhoun,¹ then Secretary of War, directed an examination of the St. Mary's and the Suwannee Rivers with a view to connecting these streams by a canal,² thereby connecting the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico and saving the voyage around the peninsula.

The first general election in territorial Florida occurred in 1825. The candidates for delegate to Congress from Florida were Joseph M. White, James Gadsden, and Joseph M. Hernandez. The contest seems to have been a very lively one and to have hinged on the attitude of the candidates toward (1) the land claims left from Spanish occupation, (2) the canal projects, and (3) road building. The people of East Florida were very much interested in the construction of canals connecting bodies of water along the coast--a coastal canal--and the repair and rebuilding of King's road. In West Florida interest centered around a canal connecting the Atlantic and the Gulf and the construction of the road between St. Augustine and Pensacola. Since the larger voting population lived in West Florida, White, the skillful politician, able lawyer and man-of-affairs, received the election, for though he recognized the need of the developments in East Florida, he placed greater emphasis on the Atlantic-to-Gulf canal and the St. Augustine-to-Pensacola road as being improvements which would affect the greater region and population. Colonel White retained this office until 1837, and constantly and faithfully worked for the projects to which he pledged himself in his first campaign.

The activities in the interests of the Atlantic-to-Gulf canal led to much publicity in the newspapers; politicians near and far were asked to write their opinions which were then published, in places far removed from Florida, under the caption "correspondence".³

From these political compositions one learns that there were two routes proposed, one from Black Creek to the Santa Fe and the other from the St. Mary's to the Santa Fe, both ending eventually in the St. John's and the Suwannee. One route would require twelve miles and the other eighteen miles of canal making. The balance of the route would make use of rivers or other bodies of water. The estimated cost varied from \$5000 to \$11,000 per mile, and it was advertised as saving 800 miles in the route from coast to coast of Florida.

The Federal Government was memorialized to provide for a survey of the region between the Atlantic and the Gulf. The request was granted by an Act of Congress of March 3, 1826, the report⁴ of the survey is dated February 25, 1829. The surveyors seem to have made a careful study of the whole region between the St. Mary's and the St. John's on the east and the neighborhood of the Suwannee on the

west. The conclusion of these men was that a ship canal across north Florida was impracticable because (1) vessels drawing more than five feet could not approach the Gulf coast between Tampa and Apalache Bay, though in the later place eight feet could be carried at high tide as far as St. Mark's; (2) the ridge of the peninsula had an elevation of one hundred fifty feet above the ocean but on its top did not offer any place (either natural reservoirs or heads of streams) adequate to supply water to a canal of any size. If a canal were to be built, they felt that the route from the St. John's via Black Creek to the Santa Fe crossing at the Suwannee River Natural Bridge to the St. Mark's would be wiser than any of the other proposed routes.

The Atlantic-to-Gulf project seems to have slept peacefully from the Survey of 1828-29 until after Florida was admitted to statehood. There were a few resolutions presented⁵ to the Territorial Legislature for transmission to the Federal Congress, but all were petitions for surveys or for grants of land to aid in constructions in the immediate region of the Gulf or the Atlantic.

While this agitation was going on in the interest of the intra-coastal canal, other canal schemes were being dreamed. The Legislative council incorporated⁶ the Chipola Canal Company in 1828, the named members of the company being Benjamin Chaires, Peter W. Gautier, Senator John Clark, Jacob Robinson, and William P. Hort. Their activities were to be limited to the construction of a canal or railroad or both between the Chipola River and the Bay of St. Andrew's. The articles of incorporation provided that work must be begun within two years and twelve consecutive months of abandonment of the canal would automatically dissolve the corporation.

The Indian River Canal Company incorporated⁷ late the same year (November 8, 1828) was to open up canals connecting the St. John's with the Matanzas by way of the North River. This canal was to be of sufficient size to admit of navigation for steam boats. The names of two of the members of this company are familiar to all: William H. Simmons and Joseph M. Fernandez. This chain of canals was to be completed by the end of five years from January 1, 1829. The company was permitted to sell 25 shares to the amount of \$10,000, and was given a monopoly of steam boat passenger traffic in this region for a period of twenty-five years from the opening of the canal for business.

A few days later (November 19, 1828) the Ocklocknee and Lake Jackson Canal and Navigation Company came into existence. The members of the company were citizens⁸ of Leon and Gadsden Counties, among the former one finds the names of Robert Butler, Richard Keith Call, and Thomas Brown. The ambition of this company was to connect the Ocklocknee with Lake Jackson thence to the Wakulla River and St. Mark's. The company was also given permission to use Lakes Iammonia and Mickosukee or any other lakes or ponds in Leon or Gadsden Counties between the Ocklocknee and Ocilla and the Gulf.

The canal building fever seems to have abated for a little; the session of 1829 seems to have created no new companies, and it appears that there was no session of the Territorial Legislature in 1830. In 1831 several canal projects were carried to the Council. The Wacissa and Aucilla Navigation Company⁹ included numerous familiar

names, such as: James Gadsden, Achille Marat, William B. Nuttall, John G. and Robert Gamble, William Bellamy. This company was to make these two rivers navigable from the Gulf for boats drawing not more than fifteen inches. The work was to be begun within two years and had to be completed by January 1, 1838.

The same day provision¹⁰ was made for the construction of a canal connecting the Matanzas and Halifax Rivers by the incorporation for thirty years of the Planters and Citizens Canal Company. Two days later, Sunday February 13, 1831, the Legislature passed over the veto of the governor two canal acts;¹¹ one incorporating the St. Mark's Navigation Company, and by the second Hector W. Braden was empowered to construct a canal through the St. Mark's Natural Bridge. By these two acts navigation of fifteen inch draft boats would be possible from near the St. Augustine road into the St. Mark's River. In both cases work was to be begun within two years, the Braden canal was to be completed within three years, though the St. Mark's Company was allowed until January 1, 1838.

On St. Valentine's day 1835 the Pond Creek and Black Water River Canal Company¹² was chartered for twenty-five years with a capital stock of \$10,000 and the privilege of raising it to \$50,000. The same day the Lake Wimico and St. Joseph Canal Company was incorporated¹³ to begin work as usual within two years but was allowed five years in which to finish. The capital stock was \$250,000 with a possible increase to \$500,000. A new feature is found in this charter which provided that this should be a public and free highway for the United States Government.

During the twenty years of existence of Territorial Florida there was some legislation each session of the Legislative Council regarding the construction of canals. Aside from the charters already mentioned, this legislation was a series of "acts to amend acts" or "acts to revive acts", the original acts being those which already have been mentioned. In these acts incorporation was extended, the personnel of the company was sometimes changed, or some other minor change made.

After a study of all these acts there are certain general statements which can be made regarding them: (1) Nearly all acts provided that work on construction should begin within two years, whereas the time allowed for completion varied from three to ten years. (2) In the same way it was customary to provide that if for twelve months the construction should be neglected or if for twelve months the canal should be allowed to be so out of repair as to be unuseable the company's charter would be dissolved. (3) In just about an equal number of cases the capital of the company was stated or unstated. (4) If the amount of the capital was stated we usually find some provision regarding the size of the shares (\$25 to \$100), the method of sale and payment for same. (5) Many charters provided the amount of profit to be enjoyed by the company (20 to 33 1/3 %), and (6) a few of the charters were granted for relatively long terms of years, usually twenty-five.

It will be noticed that the writer has made no attempt to show how many of these canals were actually constructed or even were begun. There has been no consideration of the politics involved in

any of these adventures. Any relationship which may have existed between the movement to construct canals and the development of railroads as a means of communication has not been discussed. All these phases of canal building and many more, through necessity, have been left to some other student or at best to some other study.

N O T E S

- 1 Florida, Past and Present I: 56
- 2 Pensacola Gazette, 27 November 1824
- 3 John Lee Williams in the appendix of his View of West Florida (1827) reproduces several of these letters, they are also found in Senate Doc. 102, 2nd sess., 20th Cong. II; and in the Pensacola Gazette 14 May 1825, 14 Jan. 1826, 21 Jan. 1826, 4 Feb. 1826, 4 Mar. 1826.
- 4 A copy of the report and many related documents, letters, &c., make up Senate Doc. 102, 2nd sess., 20th Cong. (1828-29).
- 5 25 Jan. 1831 Peter W. Gautier, Jr.; 27 Jan. 1831 William H. Allen; 10 Feb. 1832 William Baltzell; Senate Doc. 136, 1st sess., 22nd Cong. (1831-32); Senate Doc. 7, 2nd sess., 22nd Cong., (1832-33).
- 6 21 Nov. 1829 the Chipola Canal Company was given power to raise \$50,000 by lottery to provide more money for construction. John O. Sewall on a \$20,000 bond was appointed agent to carry out the provisions of the act and was empowered to retain ten percent as a fee. By far the most elaborate charter found was the 1832 charter of this St. Andrew's and Chipola Canal Company.
- 7 Act of the Legislative Council 1828, act approved 8 Nov. 1828. Other members of the company: Pardon C. Green, Zephaniah Kingsley, Fielding A. Brown, John Bulow, George Anderson, Peter Mitchell, Thomas Dummett. Canal was to begin with Pablo Creek on the St. John's. This is the only charter found in which its articles gave to the state or territory the exclusive right of purchasing one half the stock of the company at the end of ten years.
- 8 Incorporated 19 Nov. 1828. Incorporators, others from Leon County: John Shepherd, Isham G. Searcy, Isaac Mitchell; from Gadsden: Jonathan Robinson, Malcolm Nicholson, Henry Gee, Thomas Speight, William Norwood.
- 9 Act passed over the governor's veto 11 Feb. 1831. Other members of the company: E. B. Vass, Thomas Randall, Samuel Proilau, Abram J. Cabell, John Cuthbert. Incorporation for thirty years, no limit placed on the amount of stock or the size of shares.
- 10 Incorporators: Gabriel W. Perpall, William H. Simmons. Daniel S. Griswold, John Lee Williams, John M. Hanson. Capital stock \$10,000. Under the provisions of the charter at the end of thirty years the company would cease to exist and its charter would not be renewable.
- 11 Both bills were introduced by Nathan Byrd of Leon County on 9 Feb. 1831. The company in the first bill consisted of Benjamin Chaires, James Gadsden, Edmund B. Vass, Charles P. Hunter, Richard Parish, Samuel

Parkhill, William B. Nuttall, William Bailey, Arthur Burney, Hector W. Braden, John D. Edwards, William Argyle. It was provided that Braden's canal was to be cut at Rockhaven.

12 Members of the company were Joseph Forsyth, Ezekiel Simpson, Timothy Twitchell. No limits were placed on the size of the canal, nor were there any specifications as to time for beginning or completing the canal.

15 The members of the company were Robert Beveridge, Edward J. Hardin, J. C. Maclay, James D. Bullock, E. J. Wood, David Webster, William G. Porter, Thomas Penney, R. C. Adams, William Price, Cyrus Dykman, J. G. Floyd, H. Hawley, O. C. Raymond, James Black, Thomas Bertram, John Jenkins, Oren Marsh, James Y. Smith, George S. Hawkins, John D. Roland, James Evans.

Bibliographical note:

The Acts of the Legislative Council 1825-45, and some of the Journals of the Legislative Council have been available, also few documents of the Senate and House of Representatives, and a few Acts of Congress. A few issues of the Pensacola Gazette between 1825 and 1845 have been available.

SALT MAKING ON THE APPALACHEE BAY

By F. A. Rhodes

Delivered May 10, 1934

At the outbreak of the Civil War the Federal Government established a complete blockade around the seceding states. The blockade extended from the mouth of the Potomac to the Rio Grande. At first this blockade was not very effective, but at the war progressed, blockade running became more and more hazardous and finally foreign trade came practically to an end.

Now for the first time the South came to know just how different she was from the outside world. Although she had millions of dollars worth of cotton stored up in ware houses, she was in dire need of many many other necessities, such as arms, munition, shoes, medicine, coffee and salt.

As the blockade became more and more effective, the price of salt along with other things, rose until it could not be purchased for twenty-five Dollars per bushel. This scarcity became acute about the end of the year 1862. Salt had to be had, not only for the flavoring and preparation of food, but also for the preservation of meats and many other uses.

In spite of extreme economy the small supply was soon used up, and the question arose, where shall we get more?. The most obvious source seemed to be the earthen floors of the plantation smoke houses. In these smoke houses meat had been lying and the salty brine allowed to drip year after year. Surely there must be a lot of this precious mineral mixed with the dirt floor. But how could it be gotten in a pure form?

Mrs. N. W. Eppes of this city relates how her father, Dr. Bradford, solved this perplexing problem. Dr. Bradford was not only a physician, but had also made a rather thorough study of Chemistry in the course of his medical studies. So when the Pine Hill plantation store of salt began to run low he put his knowledge of Chemistry to practical use and secured enough to last for some time.

First the dirt floor of the smoke house was scraped off. This mixture of earth was put in a large kettle and a generous amount of water added. This was boiled and allowed to settle for a short time. Then the salty water was poured into another kettle, leaving the dirt and sediment in the first container, it having already settled in the bottom.

The salty water in the second kettle was boiled until most of the water had evaporated, leaving only a salty brine. This brine was poured on clean boards and allowed to dry. The sun not only dried it, but bleached it to a beautiful whiteness. Mrs. Eppes says that people on neighboring plantations heard of the successful experiment and began making salt in the same way.

Soon the people began to wonder what they would do when this supply was exhausted. At the best it could but last a short while. Naturally their minds turned to the salty water of the nearby gulf of Mexico. Here was an inexhaustible supply of salt.

The method of evaporation had been used for ages, and still is, to some extent, but the people of the South were not familiar with it, and had little or no equipment for the process. It is said that "necessity is the mother of invention", and surely it proved true in this case.

So a goodly number transported themselves to the Coast and began the new industry in a more or less limited way. There were literally hundreds of these small salt works located along the entire coast line of Florida. Some operated continuously and turned the finished product over to the Confederate Army, while some proceeded to sell to the general public, still others were merely small farmers who went to the coast in the fall to make enough salt to preserve their meat through the coming year. This better class usually stayed not more than two weeks and brought their kettles and other utensils back with them. Farmers from far up in Georgia and Alabama made this yearly trip to the Coast. However there were a few more elaborate salt works. The largest was the one on St. Andrews Bay, owned by the Confederate Government and valued at about \$3,000,000.00 (Three Million) Dollars. But is our purpose to deal only with the smaller plants in this article, so this exception is only mentioned here.

The average small salt plant consisted merely of a large kettle holding from sixty to one hundred gallons of water and set in a brick or clay furnace. They were very similar to the syrup furnaces of today found on our small farms in this section. They were not built directly on the shore because of the high tides and wind, but were usually located a few hundred feet inland. Very near this furnace and kettle was dug a shallow well which always produced a plentiful supply of salty water. Perhaps this water was not quite as salty as that secured direct from the gulf, but there was not an appreciable difference and it was very much more convenient. Instead of having to haul the water some distance, it could simply be drawn from the well and poured directly into the kettle.

Sometimes shallow holes were dug along the shore, and falling tides would leave them full of water, which was dipped up and carried in buckets to the furnace. This method seemed to have been used by Dr. Bradford, however, it must be remembered that he used a large number of slaves at his plant and therefore the question of the amount of labor involved was not a serious one.

The salt water after being poured into the kettle, was boiled in the same way as the brine secured from the smoke house. When there was only a thick brine left in the kettle it was dipped up, for further cooking would only burn that salt near the bottom of the kettle and render it unfit for use. The brine was usually placed on clean boards for the drying and bleaching process. Sometimes the brine was poured in a barrel, and after it settled the water was dipped off the top. This was done particularly if the salt was not for table consumption, but merely for the use in packing meat, etc.

Still others put the thick brine in bags and hung it up to dry. While others used fine sieves for the drying process. The salt often contained pieces of sea weed or other foreign particles. These were removed.

Those engaged in the making of salt had to be constantly on

the watch for the Union soldiers, lest they should be suddenly attacked. These soldiers often came ashore from the blockading ships which were anchored only a short distance away.

In the "Rebellion Register" compiled by Robert A. Campbell, we have an account of a group of Northern soldiers who came ashore from the U. S. boat "Restless" which was anchored near Apalachicola. On February 18th, 1864, they captured and destroyed about twenty salt kettles.

Mrs. N. W. Eppes in her book "Through Some Eventful Years" describes her impressions of a visit she made on October 27th, 1865, to the salt works owned by her father. These salt works were located about three miles from St. Marks in the vicinity of Port Leon. In this account she tells of the dangers of an attack from Union soldiers. She says in part.

"We went to the salt works today, and, though I am tired and dirty and have no good place to write, I am going to tell you about it".

"A year ago salt began to get scarce, and the people only had to economize in its use, but soon there was no salt and then father got cousin Joe Bradford to come down from Georgia and take charge of some salt works he was having installed on the Coast. He had plenty of hands from the plantation, but they had to have an intelligent head, and then too, it is a rather dangerous place to work, for the Yankee gun boats can get very near the coast and they may try shelling the works.

Though they have been in operation quite a while, this is my first visit. Father brought us with him and we will stay three days, so he can see just how they are getting on. We are to sleep in a tent, on a ticking filled with fine straw. It will be a novel experience. I am so interested in seeing salt made from the water. The great big sugar kettles are filled full of water and fires made beneath the kettles. They are a long time heating up and then they boil merrily. Ben, Tuf, and Sam keep the fires going, for they must not cool down the least little bit. A white foam comes at first and then the dirtiest scum you ever saw bubbles and dances over the surface. As the water boils away it seems to thicken, and at last only a wet mass of what looks like sand remains. This they spread on smooth ash planks to dry. In bright weather the sun does the rest of the work of evaporation, but if the weather is bad, fires are made just outside of a long low shelter, where the planks are placed on blocks of wood. The shelter keeps off the rain and the fire gives out heat enough to carry on the evaporation. The salt finished in fair weather is much whiter and nicer in every way than that dried in bad weather, but this dark salt is used to salt meat or pickle pork. I think it is fine of father to do all this. It is very troublesome and it takes nine men to do the work, besides cousin Joe's time; and father does not get any pay whatever for the salt he makes.

We expected to have a grand time swimming and fishing. We are both good swimmers but father and cousin Joe will not allow us to go outside of this little cove. Yankee gun boats have been sighted once lately and there is no knowing when the salt works will be attacked."

As soon as the war was over and the blockade lifted salt making in Florida became a thing of the past, for salt became plentiful again,

and one could purchase salt much cheaper than he could make it. But still there stands grim reminders of those days of handicap and dire necessity. If one walks through the marshes of Dickson Bay, near Panacea Springs, or in many other places along Apalachee Bay, he will still see standing the remains of old wells. Although the old wells have long since been filled with sand, there still stands from one to four of the old posts which helped to form the cribbing.

Occasionally an old piece of kettle remains and sometimes, although rarely, a few bricks can be seen from the old furnace. It is said that one of these old kettles lies half buried in the sand near Keeton Beach in Taylor County. A Mr. Pelt who lives near Arron in Wakulla County has one which his father used for that purpose during the war. It is now in a somewhat broken down condition and serves as a drinking vessel for his horses. Then it is also said that some of the old bricks from Dr. Bradford's salt works can still be found about three miles from St. Marks somewhere near old Port Leon.

The Leon county country--the best part of old Apalachee--furnished material for literature long before the white man ever had permanent habitation here. The narratives of Oglethorpe, De Soto's secretary and the Gentleman of Elvas--each written before the founding of Saint Augustine--all pay unobtrusive tribute to a nation of red men of whom we know too little and who deserve more study than we have yet given. The Apalachees formed, at the height of their glory, a division of Indians who controlled the territory from and beyond the gold hills of upper Georgia to the Gulf of Mexico and from the Chattahoochee to the Suwannee river, most of Georgia except the extreme eastern portion being within their domain. When Hernando and De Soto reached Florida, Apalachee had begun to decline, but even at this time the other Indian tribes respected the power of its territory, as was well readily seen from reading the Spanish narratives of De Soto's expedition.

Apalachee was still important in the seventeenth century--strong enough to make war on the Spanish settlers--and although the Spaniards gained control over the old Indian province, it is quite evident that they respected the power of the Apalachees and did all they could to keep them as permanent friends after peace was made. After 1640 Apalachee became the most valuable and productive portion of the Spanish colony of Florida, largely, no doubt, because a Spanish misalcarista--of whom the Apalachees received more than any other part of the colony--brought the red men improved methods of agriculture and introduced the fruits of Spain. For long this portion of Florida was sending thousands of bushels of grain as well as other products to St. Augustine. The best part of Leon county became so well stocked and cultivated that, as John De Villiers, when he was here in 1685, learned from an old Indian, all was disappeared.

Of course reports went regularly to the Spanish government from the district of Apalachee, and these are, so far as we are aware, the first writings of the white man within the present Leon county, although it is possible that De Soto's secretary, Barba, may have filled a portion of his diary here during the winter of 1559-60.

The reports sent from Apalachee to St. Augustine were not literature in the accepted sense of the word, as were the accounts

LITERARY HISTORY OF LEON COUNTY

By W. T. Cash
Delivered February, 1935

Those who expect an exhaustive treatment of this subject will be disappointed. Such would require a book instead of a few typewritten pages, and the research would require time that the writer of this paper cannot give.

Nor within the limits of this paper can much space be given to quotations from the writers of this section, or those who have here found the setting for their stories, poems, or historical narratives. My main purpose in preparing this article is to call attention to the fact that Tallahassee and its immediate vicinity has a rather large place in the literature of Florida and to awaken an interest in the study of the work of those persons who have here lived and written, or have here found stimulus to their imaginations which led them to write.

The Leon county country--the best part of old Apalachee--furnished material for literature long before the white man ever had permanent habitation here. The narratives of Cabeza de Vaca, De Soto's secretary and the Gentlemen of Elvas--each written before the founding of Saint Augustine--, all pay unconscious tribute to a nation of red men of whom we know too little and who deserve more study than anyone has yet given. The Apalaches formed, at the height of their glory, a division of Indians who controlled the territory from and beyond the gold hills of upper Georgia to the Gulf of Mexico and from the Chattahoochee to the Suwannee river, most of Georgia except the extreme eastern portion being within their domain. When Narvaez and DeSoto reached Florida, Apalachee had begun to decline, but even at this time the other Indian tribes respected the prowess of its warriors, as one will readily find from reading the Spanish narratives of De Soto's expedition.

Apalachee was still important in the seventeenth century--strong enough to make war on the Spanish settlers--, and although the Spaniards gained control over the old Indian province, it is quite evident that they respected the prowess of the Apalaches and did all they could to keep them as permanent friends after peace was made. After 1640 Apalachee became the most valuable and productive portion of the Spanish colony of Florida, largely, no doubt, because the Spanish missionaries--of whom the Apalachee received more than any other part of the colony--taught the red men improved methods of agriculture and introduced the fruits of Spain. Ere long this portion of Florida was sending thousands of bushels of grain as well as other products to St. Augustine. The best part of Leon county became so well occupied and cultivated that, as John Lee Williams, when he was here in 1823, learned from an old Indian, all game disappeared.

Of course reports went regularly to the Spanish government from the district of Apalachee, and these are, so far as we are aware, the first writings of the white man within the present Leon county, although it is possible that De Soto's secretary, Ranjel, may have indited a portion of his diary here during the winter of 1539-40.

The reports sent from Apalachee to St. Augustine were not literature in the accepted sense of the word, no more than are govern-

mental reports of the present time; yet they form valuable source material for the historian of Florida. Not only did reports go in from Apalachee, but there were recommendations for the further improvement of the district. Two suggestions certainly carried out were the building of a road from St. Augustine to Fort San Luis and the construction of a fort on the St. Marks river. I am glad that our friend, Dr. Boyd, has secured photostat copies of many of the Spanish manuscripts dealing with Apalachee and that at no distant day he will write of what they have to tell us concerning Spanish activity in this part of Florida.

After the ruin of Apalachee in 1705, by the English from South Carolina and their Creek allies, the Spaniards in Apalachee had less to report from the district, yet no doubt communications still went from there to St. Augustine. Some of the missions were reestablished, a stone fort was built at St. Marks to replace the old wooden one, but much of the territory was now overrun by the Seminoles and the old Spanish road gradually went into disuse. Yet, if there were few reports, recommendations or other writings, much went on which furnished material for the future historian. In the latter Spanish days William Pantón's traders operated in Apalachee and William Augustus Bowles, about whom much has been written, here perpetrated the acts that led to his capture, imprisonment and death. Not many years after Bowles passed away in Morro Castle, Havana, a Spanish prisoner, came one through the old Apalachee district mightier than either he or Pantón, and destined to greater fame--Andrew Jackson, who was sent here to punish the Indians for their raids into Georgia.

Accompanying Jackson was a secretary who wrote a description of the section traversed. This description was less imaginative than previous accounts of the country written by Ranjel, the Gentleman of Elvas or Garcilaso, but it was truer to the facts and one who reads it today will recognize the writer as a close and accurate observer. After Jackson had completed his campaign in Florida in 1818, this account of the country he and his men traversed was deposited in the files of the U. S. War Department, where it rests today, but our good friend, Dr. Mark F. Boyd, has secured a photostat of it, which he has kindly donated to the Florida State Library.

Settlers from the states began to pour into the present Leon county soon after the site of Tallahassee had in 1823 been chosen as the location of the future capital of Florida. These settlers (at least many of them) were not of the ordinary backwoods type, but they were men and women of culture, among whom were such families as the Calls, the Duvals, the Willises, the Randolphs, the Crooms, the Butlers and the Browns. Just a few months after a log capital had been built Achille Murat, nephew of Napoleon the Great, also came to Tallahassee. Murat may not have been more cultured than the other early settlers, but he was more famous than they, and since his day no account of this section is considered complete, unless there is allusion to the Prince. Murat was himself of a literary turn and soon began to write in French his "America and the Americans". None of this book may have been written in Tallahassee, but some of it is descriptive of this section. As William Watson Davis suggests in his Civil War and Reconstruction in Florida, there is little doubt that Murat's book dealt mainly with conditions in Florida. We might go farther and even suggest that it describes for the most part what the prince had observed in Leon, Jefferson and other counties nearby. If a book giving the complete literary history of Leon county

is ever written, "America and the Americans" cannot go unnoticed.

Notwithstanding that Prince Murat went to writing almost by the time he had settled down at Lipona to the life of a gentleman farmer, the greater part of the literature produced in Leon county during its early years, was that of its newspapers.

The first newspaper published in Tallahassee was the Florida Intelligencer. Type, press and paper for this newspaper had been shipped from Pensacola November 15, 1824, but the first issue of which we know appeared February 19, 1825. Gordon, Crane and Company, the proprietors, issued the paper intermittently for the first few months--probably a regular supply of paper was hard to secure. The name was changed to the Florida Advocate in February or March, 1827, and in August, 1829, it was united with the Floridan, the longest-lived newspaper Florida has had to date.

Another early Tallahassee newspaper, The Tallahassee Courier, although it soon ceased publication, deserves mention, because from its presses was issued in 1831 the first novel ever printed in Florida. The title of the novel was the Lost Virgin of the South and the author was Don Pedro Cassender. The book was probably a reprint as the writer has never heard of a person of the author's name living in Tallahassee. It would be interesting to know if anyone in Leon county now has a copy of this book.

We have not time or space to discuss all the newspapers that were begun during the early years of Tallahassee, but three do deserve especial mention on account of the men who edited them, if for no other reason--The Floridan, the Sentinel, and the Star.

The Tallahassee Floridan was established in 1828 by William Wilson, who got out his initial number October 7. Wilson, of whom we know all too little, was apparently a man of considerable culture. He was one of the incorporators of the Florida Educational Society founded in Tallahassee in 1831, and about this same time he established a circulating library for the benefit of the reading public of the town and, perhaps also for his own profit.

Great, however, as were Wilson's cultural efforts, less than seven years after he left it, a young man who was to be far more influential began his long connection with the Floridan. This man was Charles Edward Dyke.

Dyke was born in the province of Ontario, Canada, January 24, 1821, and his first connection with a Florida newspaper was in Apalachicola where he went in 1839 in answer to an advertisement for a printer. At the early age of twenty he was one of the publishers of the Florida Journal of Apalachicola, but the next year (early in 1842) Dyke came to Tallahassee as an employee of the Floridan. He soon purchased an interest in the paper and from 1847 until 1883, except for two brief intervals, he was either owner or part owner of the Floridan, and during the entire period no other Florida editor wielded such influence as did he.

The Floridan was always Democratic, even during the palmyest days of the Whigs, and Dyke's paper was a tower of strength to the

party which had such opponents as Call, Brown and Cabell, as well as many of the wealthiest planters of Florida; but his best work for his state was during the dark days of Reconstruction, when, although a Democrat, Dyke was not uninfluential with the better-class Republicans. He never gave up because of big majorities against his party in some of the elections of those days; but when things looked most dreary he gave a counsel of hope and courage for the future.

We can picture this old man during his last years with his earnest, stern, although kindly face, with his long grizzled mustache and his high forehead, bald in front but with long locks reaching toward his shoulders. He might well have said: "Through long years I have fought the people's fight and at last I've won. In my early years I stood out against the wealthy Whig planters. I went with my state when it seceded, but I was not one of the fire-eaters. When we lost I began where I left off and still did battle for good government, never despairing but what my cause would win in the end."

During his long career as a Democratic editor Dyke was often in correspondence with leading men of his party and more than once was a delegate to National Democratic Conventions. His death February 7, 1887, at the age of 66, removed one of the most picturesque men who has ever lived in Florida.

Perhaps the second greatest editor that Florida produced in its early years, though with a journalistic career much briefer than Dyke's, was Cosam Emir Bartlett, a native of Bath, New Hampshire, where he was born November 17, 1794. As an editorial writer Bartlett was probably the ablest in Florida during the period of his newspaper career in that state, which began in Apalachicola in 1836 and ended in Tallahassee in 1844.

Unlike Dyke, Bartlett was already a veteran newspaper man when he came to Florida, having edited one newspaper in Charleston, S. C., and spent nineteen years in Georgia as editor of Newspapers in various places. After four years as editor of the Apalachicola Gazette, Bartlett moved to Tallahassee in 1840, where he assumed charge of the Star, a paper established four years earlier, under the pretentious name of the Florida Watchman and Tallahassee Literary Gazette. In 1844 Bartlett retired from active connection with the Star and left it to the management of his two sons, Washington and Cosam Julian. He died October 10, 1850, near Columbus, Georgia.

Bartlett was as strong a Whig as Dyke was a Democrat, but whereas the latter never held public office, so far as this writer knows, Bartlett was more than once a candidate and was several times successful. He served as a member of the city council of Apalachicola and later as intendant. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention at St. Joseph, and after moving to Tallahassee he served for awhile as justice of the peace, and later was the unsuccessful Whig candidate for intendant. However, Cosam Emir Bartlett was far eclipsed politically by his brilliant son, Washington Bartlett. This young man, in spite of his comparatively small connection with the literature of Leon county, deserves more than passing mention. When his father moved to Tallahassee in 1840, young Washington Bartlett at the age of sixteen, took editorial charge of the Apalachicola Gazette. After the

sale of that paper later in the year, Washington Bartlett moved to Tallahassee, where undoubtedly he worked on the Star, the paper his father had purchased. In 1844 Washington Bartlett and his brother Cosam Julian became proprietors of the Star, whose name two years later was changed to the Southern Journal.

Washington Bartlett would doubtless have left his impress upon Florida journalism had he remained in Tallahassee, but the golden lure of California was too much for him, and he left Tallahassee for that Territory, January 31, 1849. After a long career there, in which he was often politically honored, Washington Bartlett died, while holding the office of governor of California, September 12, 1887.

The third of Tallahassee's great trio of newspapermen was Joshua Knowles, a native of Massachusetts. Knowles came to Tallahassee in December, 1835, as pastor of the Methodist church, but in less than a year he began publication of a paper with the pretentious name of the Florida Watchman and Tallahassee Literary Gazette. Early in 1839 Knowles sold the Watchman to J. E. Webb and soon moved to Quincy, where he established the Quincy Sentinel. Moving his plant to Tallahassee in 1841, Knowles changed the name of his paper to the Florida Sentinel. The Sentinel was the second longest-lived newspaper established in territorial days, continuing its existence until more than forty years after Florida became a state.

Knowles remained in Tallahassee but about three years after establishing the Sentinel--long enough, however, to get elected to the territorial House of Representatives of which he was a member in 1845; for he, like Dyke and Bartlett, was interested in politics.

In 1844 Knowles went to Georgia as a member of the Methodist Conference and served until the end of 1851; but "the ink was on his fingers" and he became publisher of the Rome, Ga., Courier in 1851. Before he died, March 25, 1887, he had been connected with newspapers in at least four Georgia cities or towns. He finally left the Methodist church and became an Episcopal rector, as he did not like the itinerant life Methodist pastors had to lead.

As we have seen the principal local literature of Leon county during territorial days was that which was disseminated in the newspapers, and this was the case even until after the Civil War. Yet there were some writings of those days outside of what appeared in the newspapers that should not be forgotten. R. E. Call had a number of correspondents to whom he expressed himself quite strongly on the political issues of the days. Examples of these letters are given in the appendices to the two-volume Brevard's history of Florida and the historical student will not neglect them. Governor Call kept a journal, too, a part of which has been copied for the Florida State Library and it is hoped that the copying of this journal may be completed. Dyke's correspondence is not so easily gotten at as Call's, but we know he did correspond with leading men on political subjects for reference is made to this in Davis' Civil War and Reconstruction in Florida.

John G. Gamble, a wealthy planter of Jefferson County, but who spent much time in Tallahassee, was a writer on Southern Economic topics and contributed to De Bow's Review and probably other economic publications in the days prior to the Civil War; but, as a general rule, this was too strenuous a period to bring forth literary material

from Leon county pens. The folks were too busy cussing and discussing Yankees and abolitionists among themselves.

One has to wait until the struggle of the sixties is over one finds much written in Leon county, except in diaries, pamphlets, political documents and newspapers. Of course, all of these are interesting to the student of the Civil War and the period just preceding. The literature for which these documents furnish source material give good background for much that has been written since.

A bureau of immigration now expanded into the State Department of Agriculture was established by the Constitution of 1868, and J. S. Adams, first commissioner of immigration, wrote in 1870 a description of Florida that compares favorably with any subsequently written. About the same time C. Thurston Chase, first superintendent of public instruction of Florida wrote a manual of school-buildings suitable for the people of the South, which was thought sufficiently good for the U. S. government printing office to issue it with a cloth binding.

During the days of Reconstruction a negro, John Wallace, who came to Tallahassee in 1866, was a close observer of what went on and some twenty years later wrote a book on the inside history of Reconstruction politics, entitled "Carpet-Bag Rule in Florida". No one can truly call Wallace's book a literary classic, nor is it quite an impartial history; but the student of this period of our state finds in it invaluable source material, and gets a good picture of the factionalism which destroyed Florida Republicanism from within. Wallace, who represented Leon county in the State Senate, 1879 and 1881, was, as he confesses in his preface, a self-educated negro. Like many colored men of his day, he was much interested in politics, and fortunately, in his case, formed a friendship with Governor Bloxham, which may have influenced him to disapprove of many Republican practices of the Reconstruction period.

The greatest writer on the political aspects of Reconstruction was William Watson Davis, who in 1913 published his "Civil War and Reconstruction in Florida". Davis can not be included in the list of Leon county writers, but as much of his political setting was in Tallahassee, it is proper to include his book in any history of literature in Leon county.

Davis's book is the best ever written on any phase or period of Florida history and he must have done an amazing amount of research in amassing his materials. In his bibliography he mentions going to the British Museum, London, for the copy of Florida Breezes consulted.

From about 1869 the Tallahassee country comes in for much mention from many writers. Sidney Lanier came to the capital about the year 1874 and later wrote lovingly of what he saw. A few years after Lanier's visit came Maurice Thompson to this section and the literary fruit of his visit was "A Tallahassee Girl", which first appeared in 1882. Not long after came Kirk Munro, who is said to have spent at least one winter in Tallahassee, and as a result wrote "Wakulla", a book whose scenes are mainly laid in the neighboring county of Wakulla.

Some others who wrote of Tallahassee in those days were Ledyard Bill, Bradford Torrey, Daniel G. Brinton, Charles Ledyard, Norton and George M. Barbour. The latter made a tour of the state in 1879-1880 and while in Tallahassee had Captain C. E. Dyke, publisher of the Floridan, as his escort. Some other Leon county people mentioned by Barbour were W. D. Bloxham, then Secretary of State, Judge J. D. Westcott, and Chief Justice E. M. Randall of the State Supreme Court. Among other things Barbour says of Tallahassee and the surrounding country we find the following:

"One beautiful day I rode out to 'Goodwood', the grand old estate of Major Arvah Hopkins, several miles out of town. This residence was well worth visiting, because it affords a striking evidence of how elegantly the old-time planters enjoyed life. Erected in 1844, it comprises numerous buildings ranged around a large square in the rear, used for laundry, cook-house, milk-house, saddle and harness house, etc.; and the spacious surrounding grounds are laid out in park-like style, with paths and lawns and innumerable strange plants, ferns and flowers."

Memories of Goodwood reminds one of the social life of Leon county and there are at least three books extant which enable us to take a peep behind the scenes and see how folks entertained and how they lived when they were not busy carrying on their workaday existence.

The first book of the trio, Florida Breezes, was written by Mrs. Ellen Call Long and published by Ashmead Brothers, Jacksonville, in 1882. As Mrs. Long was a most interesting personality it will be well to say something about her before discussing her book. She was the daughter of Governor R. K. Call and born on her father's Orchard Pond Plantation in 1824. According to a short biographical sketch of Mrs. Long in the State Library, she was the first white child ever born in Leon county. This statement, however, is undoubtedly a mistake, for there were white people here in the days when the Spanish power was uppermost in Apalachee. Ellen Call while yet a young woman was united in marriage to Medicus A. Long, said to have been a brilliant attorney, and to the couple were born two children--Eleanor Nonie and Richard Call Long.

Mrs. Long wrote a pamphlet on silk culture and is said to have made the first experiment ever tried in Florida in the production of silk worms.* From the silk she produced she made a beautiful Florida flag which she presented to the state at the time of Governor Perry's inauguration. The fringe to this flag was made by Rinette Gamble Long.

But the short biographical sketch of Mrs. Long does not reveal her nearly so much as does her book, Florida Breezes. This book shows clearly that she was a trained observer of what occurred around her and that she was greatly interested in men and women. Not only did she take note of what occurred in high society, of what the politicians were saying and doing, but she studied the life of the backwoodsman as well. The failure of Mr. Brown's sugar culture is noted with as much interest as the eccentricities of Prince Murat. Duelling, races and banks were considered as fit subjects only for masculines, but Mrs. Long dared to discuss them. She loved to relate

* This is an error. There had been such experiments long before.

the doings of full blooded men and women--how they lived, how they disported themselves socially, how they ate and drank and how they entertained the stranger.

In some respects Mrs. Long's book resembles Murat's America and the Americans, but whereas Murat writes in the abstract, Mrs. Long gives concrete examples. A recent much discussed Book, "Stars Fell on Alabama", by Carl Carmer, has some likeness to Florida Breezes, but Carmer's book has at least two differences--it covers more territory and is less fair.

A copy of Florida Breezes is now hard to find--it is doubtful if there are more than half a dozen copies in Florida or more than twice that many in the world. Some there are who say that most copies of the book were purposely destroyed as was Governor Gilmer's Georgians. It is possible that the Florida Breezes told too much about duels, drinking and political scraps to please some folks, but, nevertheless, it gives us descriptions of early life in Florida that we cannot afford to miss. And it gives them interestingly, too. When one gets started reading Florida Breezes one does not want to stop. Mrs. Long ranks easily among the greatest writers Florida produced during the last century and even until now few have surpassed her.

Columbus Drew was State Comptroller while George F. Drew, a distant relative, was governor. After his death Drew's daughter published a book containing many of his poems, but besides these there are one or more articles in the book descriptive of social life in Tallahassee during Governor Drew's regime. These are valuable in that they show that the breakdown of the slave system and the ruin wrought by the Civil War by no means ended the social functions of pre-Civil War days.

Miss Sallie E. Blake's Tallahassee of Yesterday contains an interesting sketch of the tournament and of the doings of Prince Murat. We have to thank this beloved lady for what she has preserved to us of the past.

In the discussion of books dealing with social life in Tallahassee I have so far left out the mention it gets in two novels: A Tallahassee Girl, By Maurice Thompson, already referred to, and Not Magnolia, written in 1928, by Edith Everett Taylor. Thompson's book is much exaggerated and Miss Taylor's even more so--nor were either of those books written by Leon county people. However, no student of this section of Florida can afford to neglect them.

Even books written for advertisers sometimes have excellent descriptions, and such can be said of Florida of Today, a book published in London in the 1880's, and brought out by the South Publishing Company. There are many things about Florida, its beauties, its healthfulness and its resources in the book, but the one portraying the advantages of Leon county was written by Richard Call Long, son of the Mrs. Ellen Call Long who wrote Florida Breezes. Mr. Long's article in the book betrays a clear, readable style and an ability to put interest into what he wrote.

Richard Call Long's life was as interesting as his writings. He was only fifteen when the Civil War broke out, yet at this early age he became a courier to General William Miller. He was in the greatest

battles fought in Florida, Olustee and Natural Bridge, and in the last battle Courier Long's timely arrival with reinforcements helped to save the day.

Mr. Long wrote many special articles for the literary and sports magazines. As an orator he was considered among the best of the state. Probably no other Leon county man knew more about the history or advantages of his county.

There have always been versifiers (though all have not written in rhyme), but the first native of Leon county who made a name for herself as a poet appears to have been Mrs. Mary E. Bryan, born on Lake Iamonia, Leon county, about the year 1839 or 1840.

Mrs. Bryan's father, Major J. D. Edwards, when his daughter had reached twelve years of age, moved to "Woodland", a place which he probably owned, near Thomasville, Georgia, in order to give his daughter better educational advantages. But girls will be girls, and despite her recognized ability, young Mary Edwards at sixteen married the son of a wealthy Louisiana planter and went with him to live on a large plantation on the Red River in Louisiana. A year later, we are told, Mrs. Bryan returned "under painful circumstances" (probably meaning her marriage "didn't click") to her father's home. Here--maybe to forget--Mary Bryan began her long career as a writer of verse and stories. We cannot afford space to chronicle all she did, but so well-known did she become almost immediately that about the year 1859 the Transcript published in far-away Boston said of her:

"Though very youthful, below twenty still, Mrs. Bryan is widely known throughout the South as editress and writer, the productions of her pen ever winning a hearty reception from a large circle of readers. When we consider her youth, the great disadvantages she must have labored under on an isolated plantation, far from public libraries, it seems to us that her poems reveal the aspirations of a richly-endowed and earnest genius.

We have not space for the entire quotations, but the closing words are:

"Genius, as it naturally rallies a noble courage within, should always be generously recognized from without. That the fair young authoress of Florida, who sings from amidst the myrtles and magnolias of her father's plantation on the banks of the lovely Oclockonee, deserves such recognition and encouragement, we think everyone who reads "My Missing Flowers" will admit.

Mrs. Bryan wrote a large number of stories and published one or more books, but, perhaps, the greater portion of her work was as editor of various literary and other publications. Her final work, so far as this writer has been able to ascertain, was on the old Sunny South in Atlanta, Georgia, of which she was the editor for a number of years. This writer sent some verse to the Sunny South in 1903 when Mrs. Bryan was still editor, and although it was published, the editor almost completely rewrote the effusion.

In closing this discussion of the life and work of this gifted daughter of Leon we think it not out of place to give the first

stanza of the poem mentioned in the above quotation from the Boston Transcript:

"The day has glided past us like a bark--
A fairy bark on an enchanted sea;
And now its gold and crimson pennon fades
In the far West, and the pale star looks forth
To tell us that the day has sailed away
Into the mighty ocean of the past,
And shall return no more."

Another Leon county poet, Henry Noel Felkel, was born in Leon county, May 18, 1850. His father had emigrated here from Germany. Being lame he was unable to go to war in the sixties, but he kept busy weaving cloth and it is said that he would weave with one hand and hold a book in the other. He was very studious and used his spare time in improving his mind. He attended--at least for a while--the old West Florida Seminary. He also attended the summer school of Cornell University for several summers. For his time Mr. Felkel was highly educated--probably better on account of his intensive studies than many who get college degrees.

In recognition of his ability he was made president of the State Normal School at De Funiak Springs upon its organization in 1887, continuing in this position until 1893 when he was sent to take charge of the State School for the Deaf and Blind at St. Augustine, where he remained until his death, February 11, 1897.

In 1895 Mr. Felkel published a book of poems entitled, "Poems Amid Palms and Pitcher Plants".

It will be interesting to those who do not know that Mr. Felkel was the father of Herbert A. Felkel, himself a man of literary attainments. Herbert Felkel was born in DeFuniak Springs, but as he lived for years in Leon county and came of Leon county parentage, we may well call him our own product.

Miss Anne McQueen, third of the trio of native Leon county poets, began to have her work appear in print a few years after the appearance of Mr. Felkel's book. Some of her best poems to date are:

The Cry of the Pines, and In an Egret's Nest, both published in the Independent;

Wild Flowers, published in New York Times;
The Concert, in many Bird Day Annuals;
The White Hounds of Death, in Tom Watson's Magazine.

Miss McQueen has had a number of stories published, one of the best being "As a Bird to the Mountains" in Watson's Jeffersonian Magazine. Two of her stories, "The Swamp Lily" and "Patty of the Pioneers", appeared as serials in Sunshine Magazine, and one, "The Girls of Silver Ranch", was produced in collaboration with Grace MacGowan Cooke.

Miss McQueen is still with us and let us hope her literary voice is by no means hushed.

It is not surprising that Miss Caroline Mays Brevard, born November 29, 1860, early became interested in the history of Florida. Her grandfather, Governor R. K. Call, had for years helped to make history and the Brevards were distinguished political and social leaders of the state capital. In 1904 appeared Miss Brevard's first book, "History and Government of Florida", written in collaboration with H. E. Bennet, who prepared the outline of state government. This text issued as a school book was brief in content and necessarily Miss Brevard had to leave out much of the material she assembled. She intended to write a much more elaborate history and actually had the manuscript prepared when she passed away in 1920. This was edited by Dr. James A. Robertson and published in 1924 as a two volume history of Florida from 1763 to 1924. It is decidedly the best account of the period yet written, and although it contains errors and the editing of manuscript was apparently done in too much haste, it is still invaluable. It is easy to find fault with the Brevard history. One could wish there were more discussion of the social, cultural, and industrial life of Florida. There is some unbalance, for instance, South Florida is too much neglected. Rerick's Memoirs, edited by Governor F. P. Fleming, is on some political topics more informational, but all those are spots on the historic sun.

At the present time there are numbers of Leon county folks taking an interest in the history of Florida. Dr. Katherine Abbey has been closely studying such things as the territorial banks, the Lafayette grant and the El Destino Plantation records and has contributed valuable articles on each to the Florida Historical Society Quarterly. Dr. Lavinia Shores has written an article for the Quarterly on old Fort San Luis well worth reading and study. Mr. Albert H. Roberts, the most modest man in Tallahassee, has written for the Historical Society Quarterly by all means the best account of the Dade Massacre ever published. Dr. R. S. Cotterill has prepared a number of biographies of Florida persons for the Dictionary of American Biography, and Dr. Mark F. Boyd has taken time from his strenuous labors with malarial germs to make a study of such topics as the forts at St. Marks, Jackson's march through Florida, and the Spanish records of old Apalachee. Some of the results of the Doctor's studies have already appeared in the Quarterly and other articles will appear in the future. Miss Dorothy Dodd has been making a study of Florida railroads and canals, of the Civil War and Reconstruction period and Cotton Manufacturing in Florida. Papers on the last two topics have already appeared in the Florida Historical Society Quarterly and we hope others are to follow.

As an appendix to the Compiled General Laws of Florida, Judge James B. Whitfield has written interestingly of the state constitutions of Florida, besides taking up other matters of historic interest. The Judge about three years ago wrote a brief history of the establishment of government in each of the counties of the Third Judicial Circuit of Florida for the lawyers of that circuit. All who heard his recent paper on Governor Bloxham know that he is a close student of the history of his state and well prepared to write on that subject.

One of the most interesting men who ever lived in Tallahassee was Charles Augustus Choate, who was Secretary of the advisory board of the Florida Edition of Makers of America, published in 1910. Mr. Choate, in addition to acting as Secretary of the Board, wrote a

number of the biographies of the leaders of Florida in the set of books named. He was well prepared for the task, for besides having a good education he had edited many newspapers, served as Assistant U. S. District Attorney in Tennessee, been Judge Advocate General with the rank of Colonel on Governor Fleming's staff, and at one time a member of a book-publishing firm. All of the above vocations enabled Mr. Choate to study men and understand human nature.

He was a close relative of Joseph H. Choate, a former ambassador of our country to Great Britain, a leading lawyer and distinguished statesman in American history. Mr. Choate was a contributor to magazines and to newspapers. He was the correspondent of writers and other men of note, and the State Library has to thank his fine daughter, Miss Nancy Choate, for two letters from William Winter, the poet, to Mr. Choate.

In the State Capitol next to the office of the Commissioner of Agriculture sits a very quiet and modest man, Thomas Joseph Brooks. Many of the excellent bulletins of the Department of Agriculture were written by Mr. Brooks, but in 1928 he left farm subjects for something more philosophical, and as a result we have his "March of Mind", and excellent book which shows broad reading.

Believe it or not, one of our state officials is an author. The Honorable Robert Andrew Gray in 1926 published Gray's Civil Government in Florida, an excellent text on the subject.

Mr. Choate has not been the only Leon county writer of biographies. Mrs. Nicholas Ware Eppes' book "Through Some Eventful Years", published in 1926, tells much of the story of her own life, and in it interweaves a great deal of the history of the period. This book is not only interesting to the student of biography, but one gets much excellent material pertaining to affairs in Leon county before and after the Civil War. Mrs. Eppes' other book, the Negro of the Old South, is the only one of its kind ever written in Florida. As the author was fifteen years of age when the war broke out and a bright and trained observer, and as her father owned a large number of slaves, she has a right to know much of the subject about which she has written. The writer of this paper is not qualified to speak of the value of the book, but whatever may be said it can be confidently asserted of Mrs. Eppes as of Dr. Johnson: "The author is greater than her books." This very fine old Southern lady is still a mine of historical information and we feel that she has been a very fine influence in Tallahassee and Leon county.

For many years, a very aggressive little man has been a distinguished member of the College faculty and while he is among the last mentioned in this article he is by no means least. I refer to Dr. Josiah Bethera Game,* born in Mulholland, S. C., August 14, 1869. Dr. Game has had many interests in his busy life but one of the greatest among them has been the study of Latin, literature and the classics. As a result of these studies he has written three textbooks of Latin in collaboration with Dr. Charles Upson Clark. These are Clark and Game's First Latin, Clark and Game's Second Latin, and Clark and Game's Medieval and late Latin Selections. Dr. Game is the author

* Dr. Game passed away since the above was written.

by himself of one book, entitled, "General Literature: Myth, Epic and Drama."

In closing I shall apologise for what I have omitted. I will say, however, that Leon county has reason to be proud of its contributions to literature and on account of the literary background it has furnished to writers living elsewhere. It may well take pride, too, in its contributions to other sections. Born here and here getting his early training was Willis H. Ball, now editor of the Florida Times Union. Also of Tallahassee nativity is Alston Cockrell, now acting president of the Florida Historical Society. One of our brilliant newspaper men went to California and became governor of that state. An editor of the Florida Sentinel, Joseph Clisby, went to Georgia and became editor of the Macon Telegraph. Irving Ashkenazy, a few years ago a youngster of Tallahassee, has since leaving the city written verse which has received much favorable mention.

Our prediction is that we are now just past the dawning of a glorious literary period which will blaze forth brilliantly in the years to come.

One of the first efforts to form a company and raise funds to build the railroad, that scheme was abandoned, but the street car line was built, a charter having been given by the board of aldermen during 1889. Mr. R. B. Corbin was then mayor of Tallahassee and Mr. John Delaney was clerk. Of course, our people rejoiced at this new development. Some had visions of Tallahassee becoming a metropolis, with skyscrapers, big business organizations and other city possessions.

This ancient track started at the present railroad station, winding its way by the canal street, just northwest of the supreme court building on up to the south side of the capital and on into Monroe street, terminating at what is now the corner of Monroe and Broadway streets, the northern limit of the town at that time.

The little vehicle was drawn by two tiny red mules, but fat and "rolly-polly." At times the passengers felt as if they were being thrown to their confusion by imposing extra weight on these diminutive little animals. However, skill of drivers their expert hands added much to their importance. "Carpenter" and "Buckmaster" held their little heads high, legs out and seemingly disdainful of their diminutive nature.

"Uncle Sam" and "Uncle Jim," two old well-known "colored gentlemen" had charge of their quaint outfit, driving with the regular to please the "white folks." I feel this generation has lost something in not knowing this type of old negro. "Buckmaster" and "Carpenter" were very precise in the night or those old darkies and were feared on any occasion. One thing about the car was so fortunate as to have a number of passengers to bring up from the station, as they entered the hill and corner southeast of the Supreme court building, these old darkies, in a most apologetic manner and soon, would say "White folks, would you mind, please sir, to get out and walk a little way until I hear 'Buckmaster' and 'Carpenter' round the corner?" The usually good natured passengers, taking it all as a joke, complied willingly with their requests. Should the track be wet, or the car unusually hard to pull, the old driver would go to the rear and push, thus lending a helping hand.

OLD STREET RAILWAY OF TALLAHASSEE

By Sallie E. Blake

Delivered December 14, 1934

Going back 45 years we visualize a queer antique. Some called it a "street car," some a "horseless carriage," others "Uncle Nick's Bus."

Mr. R. L. Bennett of Philadelphia, whose uncle was then president of the United Gas company, came to Tallahassee with wonderful visions of the possibilities of our little town, which at that time numbered about 3,000 inhabitants. It was said that he contemplated building a railroad from Tallahassee to Thomasville, Georgia, and that he had this in mind in putting down a street car line which could be used later as a part of the railroad track.

Mr. Bennett was a man of small stature but possessed a "keen eye to business," dreaming of wonderful dividends to be derived from this project.

After weeks of fruitless efforts to form a company and raise funds to build the railroad, that scheme was abandoned, but the street car line was built, a charter having been given Mr. Bennett sometime during 1889. Mr. R. B. Gorman was then mayor of Tallahassee and Mr. John DeMilly town clerk. Of course, our people rejoiced at this new development. Some had visions of Tallahassee becoming a metropolis, with skyscrapers, big business organizations and other city possessions.

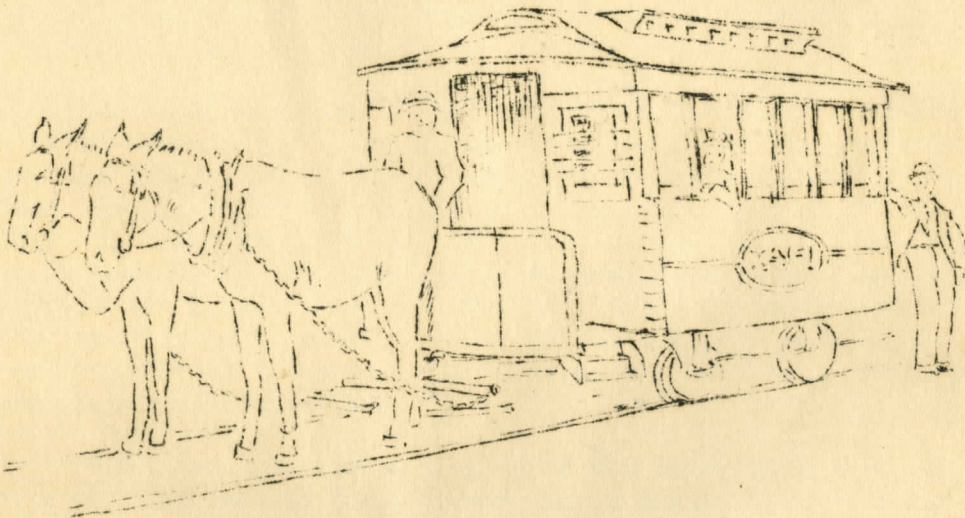
This ancient track started at the present railroad station, wending its way up to Duval street, just southwest of the supreme court building on up to the south side of the capitol and on into Monroe street, terminating at what is now the corner of Monroe and Brevard streets, the northern limit of the town at that time.

The little vehicle was drawn by two tiny red mules, but fat and "role-y-poley." At times the passengers felt as if they were doing violence to their conscience by imposing extra weight on these diminutive little animals. However small of stature their august names added much to their importance. "Nepoleum" and "Bucephalus" held their little heads high, ignorant and seemingly disdainful of their distinguished names.

"Uncle Nick" and "Uncle Jim," two old anti-bellum "colored gentlemen" had charge of their quaint outfit, vieing with one another to please the "white folks." I feel this generation has lost something in not knowing this type of old negro. "Nepoleum" and "Bucephalus" were very precious in the sight of these old darkies and were spared on many occasions. Oft times when the car was so fortunate as to have a number of passengers to bring up from the station, as they neared the hill and corner southwest of the Supreme court building, these old darkies, in a most apologetic manner and tone, would say "White folks, would you mind, please sir, to git out and walk a little way whilst I urges 'Nepoleum and Bucephalus' round dis corner?" The usually good natured passengers, taking it all as a joke, complied willingly with their requests. Should the track be wet, or the car unusually hard to pull, the old driver would go to the rear and push, thus lending a helping hand.

After the passengers returned to their seats and all got started again, the faithful old driver, in an effort to apologize for their discomfort, would say--"Yes sur, sho is a mighty hot day. Slows up dese mules, hit does. De heat gets dem mighty po, too. And den dey aint used to walkin' on dese cross ties, no way. You see, folks, dey aint all mule, dey's got two parts mule and one part donkey--dats why dey's so little."

Both of the old darkies were most obliging. Oft times when a lady heard the car coming and she had not quite finished her afternoon toilet she would call from her window for "Uncle Nick" or "Uncle Jim" to wait a minute. Either would oblige, feeling it a privilege to wait for "Missus." Then again, going down main street, some lady passenger would ask the driver to stop a few minutes and wait for her while she ran in a store and did a little shopping. All these requests were politely complied with by the long-suffering and much imposed upon old darkies.



Should there be some regular passenger going to work in the morning and he was not at the gate, the old driver would be more than apt to stop in front of his house and call out, "Mr. _____, I'se ready."

Of course, the streets were not paved at that time and there was a low place in front of Kemper's stable, where the Elks building now stands. During the summer, when there were hard rains, sand would be washed on the track, making it impossible for the car to cross until it had been cleared away. Any passenger caught north or south of this point had to pursue his way in the rain or the sun, as the case might be.

It is hard for one who never saw the quaint little car, the

tiny red mules, and the dear old drivers to visualize just what it was like.

It is needless to say Mr. Bennett's venture did not prove the bonanza he had hoped for. In 1896 the line was abandoned and the equipment sold. In 1897 Mr. B. C. Whitfield purchased one of the "little red mules"--the last on the market.

In those days kerosene lamps were suspended from posts located at various corners to light the town. At night fall, a negro man on horseback, with a box of matches, went at John Gilpin speed from corner to corner, lighting these lamps. In the early dawn he could be heard racing by on his way to put them out.

With our present advantages and conveniences those indeed, seem primitive days. But the social atmosphere, the culture of the people, the hospitable homes, lent a charm to Tallahassee peculiarly her own and it was a Mecca for many distinguished visitors.

It is always a pleasure to look back to the place where so much of my childhood was spent, where many of my relatives and oldest friends still live. Where many of the traditions of my race and people have lived, and, I may say, hope to continue to live. The place and the people have a special meaning. It is a privilege to have the opportunity to talk to the Tallahassee Historical Society. It is an honor to be invited by you to address you, and I thank you for it.

Mr. Cash has made a number of suggestions for subjects for my talk, among them being "Tallahassee a Post Florida Political Movement" and "Historical Significance of Tallahassee at Capital Grounds", but Mr. Cash has been kind and has given me full latitude to choose my own subject. Speaking at the place of which I have just spoken, through the last half century of her life she lived away from here, I am going to give you the pleasure of reminiscing about Tallahassee, which will give me opportunity to refer to some of the subjects mentioned by Mr. Cash and to talk of Tallahassee from the people as I have known them personally and by tradition.

That you may have something of the background over which I speak, I may say that my grandfather, David Shelby Baker, came here as a young lawyer from Kentucky in 1821 and lived here until his death. His older brother, Henry Smith Baker, came here a few years earlier, and another still had gone to Tallahassee, Richard David Baker. I was born at my grandfather's home, which was on the block immediately southeast of the Capitol. I visited here many times during my grandfather's life. After his death the family moved to a large house on the corner of the block on which the Capitol stands. I lived in that house until I was sent away to go to college. From graduation, business matters were often brought to Tallahassee.

Any discussion of Tallahassee should logically be largely a discussion of politics and the political way, for since early territorial days Tallahassee has been the seat of government, and Tallahassee life has centered largely in and about the Capitol. So, let me speak briefly of some of the earlier governors I have known.

REMINISCENCES OF TALLAHASSEE

By Alston W. Cockrell
President of the Florida Historical Society
Delivered January 11, 1935

When your president, my old friend Mr. Cash, invited me to talk to the Tallahassee Historical Society, I recognized that the invitation was extended on behalf of the Florida Historical Society, of which at this time I have the honor to be president. However, I have been glad to accept the invitation as a personal one that I might as a native of Tallahassee return to the birthplace of my mother and myself, to the home of my grandparents and many of my kin who have lived here for over a century.

Let me make my meaning clear. While I come of a long lived people, I do not mean to claim that any individual kinsman has lived here over a century, merely that some members of different generations of the family connection have lived here so that their different lives in Tallahassee have extended for over a century.

It is always a pleasure to come back to the place where so much of my childhood was spent, where many of my relatives and oldest friends still live, where many of the friends of my maturer years now live, and, I may add, hope to continue to live, the voters and the appointive power permitting. It is a privilege to have the opportunity to talk to the Tallahassee Historical Society. It is an honor to be invited by you to address you, and I thank you for it.

Mr. Cash has made a number of suggestions for subjects for my talk, among them being "Glimpses at West Florida Political Leaders" and "Historical Significance of Past Attempts at Capital Removal", but Mr. Cash has been kind and has given me full latitude to choose my own subject. Speaking at the place my mother always called home, though the last half century of her life she lived away from here, I am going to give myself the pleasure of reminiscing about Tallahassee, which will give me opportunity to refer to some of the subjects mentioned by Mr. Cash and to talk of Tallahassee and its people as I have known them personally and by tradition.

That you may know something of the background from which I speak, I may say that my grandfather, David Shelby Walker, came here as a young lawyer from Kentucky in 1837 and lived here until his death. His older brother, George Keith Walker, came here a few years earlier, and earlier still had come a cousin, Richard Keith Call. I was born at my grandfather's home, which occupied the block immediately southeast of the Capitol. I visited here many times during my grandfather's life. After his death the family moved across Monroe Street and had the home on Monroe Street south of the Capitol. There I visited constantly until I was sent away to prep school and college. Since graduation, business matters have often brought me to Tallahassee.

Any discussion of Tallahassee should logically be largely a discussion of politics and the public men, for since early territorial days Tallahassee has been Florida's capital, and Tallahassee life has centered largely if not principally around the Capitol. So, let me speak briefly of some of the earlier governors I have known.

I have referred to Richard Keith Call, soldier, territorial governor, pioneer, developer of Florida, and friend of "Old Hickory", President Jackson. Truth forces me to admit that I did not know Governor Call, but I well remember his daughters, Mrs. Ellen Call Long and Mrs. Mary Brevard, two of Tallahassee's most beloved women. His granddaughter, Miss Caroline Mays Brevard, was one of Florida's outstanding citizens. Dr. Call, Governor Call's brother, lived here on North Monroe Street about opposite the Brevard and Winthrop homes. Dr. Call's grandson was Rhydon Mays Call of Jacksonville, in my judgment the ablest trial judge Florida has ever had. Among my childhood memories is a visit to Governor Call's home, "The Grove", a sketch of which appears in your first annual, at a time when Cousin Ellen was engaged in growing silkworms. The family must have temporarily moved upstairs, for my mental picture is that the enormous hall and all of the downstairs rooms were filled with trays containing silkworms, and that mulberry leaves, on which the worms were fed, occupied all the rest of the available space. Mrs. Long deserved and had the respect of all who knew her. From those who did not know her she required the respectful treatment that her standards indicated. A tradition, for the truth of which I cannot vouch, is that when Henry M. Flagler was beginning his development of the East Coast he learned of some of the magnificent articles of art and historical interest at The Grove, and wrote Mrs. Long offering a large price for some of them. The letter was returned to him unopened. He had overlooked the fact that ladies of that generation expected the deference of hand-written letters. His secretary had typed the letter.

The earliest governor I knew was my grandfather. Governor Milton was war governor. After his death Judge Marvin of Key West was appointed provisional governor by the Federal authorities. The constitution of '65 was adopted by the white people, and my grandfather, David S. Walker, was elected governor. The Republicans and negroes took charge with the aid of the Federal troops. The negroes were given the vote, the former Confederates were largely disfranchised, the Republican constitution of 1868 was adopted, and Harrison Reid became governor.

The next governor I knew was also a Tallahassee man, the only native of Leon County to be governor, the only governor to be twice elected, the man whose centennial you will celebrate next summer, the beloved William D. Bloxham. As a boy I heard him deliver his second inaugural address.

Governor Bloxham at the end of his first term was succeeded by Edward A. Perry, a West Florida man, from Pensacola, who in turn was succeeded by Francis P. Fleming, a lawyer of Jacksonville. Governor Fleming was still practicing law in Jacksonville when I was admitted to the bar.

Governor Fleming was succeeded by Judge Henry L. Mitchell of Tampa. My memory of Governor Mitchell's administration is principally of his effort to prevent a meeting of two distinguished personages in Jacksonville, James J. Corbett and Charlie Mitchell. Governor Mitchell and the public generally looked upon the proposed meeting as a world's championship prize fight. One difficulty he encountered was that whatever may have been intended, the contract between the principals and the promoter for the meeting provided for a perfectly lawful appearance at the fair grounds in Jacksonville, for a scientific exhibition of

boxing. Years afterwards I got much merriment reading in an old-fashioned letter press book in our office a copy of that contract as prepared by my father. Governor Mitchell instructed the county solicitor and N. B. Broward, then sheriff of Duval County, to stop the fight under threat of removal from office. He also ordered out the militia to prevent the fight. Broward acted by seizing the fair grounds. This was illegal, the sheriff was restrained by an injunction. The militia could do nothing to prevent the exhibition, and on half-price tickets saw Corbett retain the world's championship in the third round as Charlie Mitchel lay prone on the canvas for quite a while. It was generally understood that Mr. Corbett had hit Mr. Mitchel rather severely, but, if that is so, it happened so suddenly, that, when Corbett later was tried for assault, no witness could be found to testify that a blow had been struck. Many testified to seeing the two men prancing around the roped enclosure and to seeing Mitchel fall and remain down, but no witness, who testified, had seen what caused the fall.

A most inspiring occasion was the ceremony incident to the going out of office of Governor Mitchell and the inauguration of Governor Bloxham. I shall never forget the feeling I had of the intense sincerity of the two men as they made their speeches.

The next governor was W. S. Jennings of Brooksville, who was nominated at the last Democratic state convention. As a youngster just beginning prep school I attended some of the sessions of this convention in 1900 in Jacksonville.

The first governor nominated by a Democratic primary was Napoleon Bonaparte Broward of Jacksonville, who had been sheriff of Duval County during the Mitchell administration. One of the ablest and most forceful men who has ever held the reins of state, Governor Broward's accomplishments as governor are well known. After a splendid, constructive administration, he was nominated in the Democratic primary as United States Senator, but died before being elected. With his people poverty-stricken as a result of the War, he was denied the advantages of education in childhood. While quite young he went to sea as cook on a schooner, then returned to Jacksonville, was pilot, towboat man, county politician, sheriff, filibuster commander of the tug "Three Friends" during the Cuban insurrection before our war with Spain, member of the legislature, and finally governor. Not until he ran for governor was he fully impressed with the need for an education. During that campaign, his friends had to help him with his speeches to prevent grammatical mistakes. There was never any trouble about the substance of his speeches--his brain was plenty big to see to that--but the niceties of grammar he did not know. Before his term as governor was over he knew grammar and was fully able to speak before any gathering, no matter how highbrow, without the least grammatical slip. I look upon this as the achievement which best demonstrated his ability.

Since then we have had Gilchrist of Punta Gorda, Trammell of Lakeland, Catts of DeFuniak, Hardee of Live Oak, Martin of Jacksonville, Carlton of Tampa, and Sholtz of Daytona Beach.

A law partner of former Governor Carlton is Giddings E. Mabry, son of Judge Milton H. Mabry of Dade City. When I used to come here as a boy, Judge Mabry was a justice of the Supreme Court. He voluntarily retired. When I was admitted to the bar, he had become clerk of the

Supreme Court. After my grandfather's death, Judge Mabry occupied his old home. When I was here, I lived directly across the street from him. His eldest son was Giddings, now Governor Carlton's law partner. His next son, Jack, about my age, was my chum. A younger son was Dale, later the famous aviator for whom Tallahassee's field is named.

One of my early recollections concerns an incident in Governor Fleming's administration around the election and seating of United States Senator Wilkinson Call. The story, briefly, is this:

Senators then were elected by the legislature. Call had a sufficient majority in the House to insure his election at the joint session. He did not have a majority of the Senate. The anti-Call senators sought to prevent an election by this scheme: They reasoned that a joint session could not be held unless a quorum of the Senate and a quorum of the House were both in attendance. By absenting themselves they could prevent the attendance of a quorum of the Senate. They therefore absented themselves. To get beyond the reach of the Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, they drove to Georgia and were thereafter known as "The Babes in the Woods." The Senate met, went to the House chamber for the joint session, the joint session was held, and Call was elected. Several months later, but before the convening of Congress, Governor Fleming issued a proclamation that there had been no lawful election, appointed R. H. M. Davidson of Quincy, prepared and signed his commission, and sent it to the Secretary of State for attestation. John L. Crawford, Secretary of State, refused to sign and affix the seal of the State to the commission. The Supreme Court by writ of mandamus obtained by the Governor held that the Secretary of State was required to attest the commission. At first he declined to comply, but later he did so. Mr. Davidson, with his commission, went to Washington. Both Davidson and Call applied for admission to the Senate. Call was seated.

These I think are the essential facts, stripped of details. In my mind the central figure in the controversy was Dr. Crawford. Of him and of this incident I would like to speak more in detail.

Dr. Crawford was a member of one of Georgia's most distinguished families. A young doctor, he came to Florida and settled in Wakulla County. There he labored, doing his best not only to minister as a physician to his people, but also to help them to better their condition in life. Sent to represent them in Tallahassee, he made his mark here and was induced to broaden his field of activity to the whole state. He became Secretary of State in 1881 and held that office until his death in 1902. He was succeeded by his son H. C. Crawford, who retained the office until his death in 1929.

Dr. Crawford and my grandfather were intimate friends a great many years, until my grandfather's death. I knew him because I so often saw him at my grandfather's home. A man of great ability, Dr. Crawford's outstanding traits were absolute honesty and utter fearlessness. I can remember so well as a small boy seeing him in my grandfather's library, telling of Governor Fleming's first efforts to induce him to sign the commission and of his refusal. As I recall it, in those days (1891) long before the capitol had been enlarged, the Governor's private office was a room at the north end of the building, separated from the reception room by folding doors. The office of the Secretary of State was

directly across the hall. The Governor sent the Commission to Dr. Crawford with the request that he sign it. Dr. Crawford, a Call man, was absolutely certain that Call had been legally elected. The commission to Davidson stated the contrary; so Dr. Crawford declined to sign, and sent the commission back to the Governor. The Governor returned it to him. He then realized that there was no doubt about the Governor's intent to require him to join in the effort to prevent the seating of Senator Call. The more he thought about it, the madder he got. He knew, and there was not the slightest doubt in his mind about it, that Call was the duly elected senator, that he was being asked to attest a paper to the effect that someone else was the senator; that he was being asked not only solemnly to sign what he was convinced was false, but to back it up by the Great Seal of the State of Florida which for so many years he had kept unsullied and inviolate. He made up his mind what to do, and as he told it,

"I got up from my desk and I picked up that paper; I walked across the hall to those folding doors; I grabbed one of those doors and I flung it to Jacksonville; I grabbed the other and I flung it to Pensacola, and I marched up to the Governor and flung the paper on his desk, and I said, 'Governor, I'll be damned if I do'".

Well, it was not that simple. Governor Fleming's feelings and convictions were strong too, and he too was willing to fight. He felt that the Call election was illegal and void and that he had the right to make the appointment. So he determined to go to the Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus to force the doctor's hand. He called on General W. B. Lamar, then Attorney General, to prepare the necessary court papers. General Lamar declined, and subsequently, Mr. Fred T. Myers brought the case for the Governor. My father was wired for to make the fight before the court for the doctor. The Supreme Court declined to pass on the validity of the Call election or the Davidson appointment, holding that the United States Senate itself is under the Constitution the sole judge of the elections and qualifications of its members. The court held that the Secretary of State in signing such a commission acts in a purely ministerial or clerical capacity, that when the Governor requires his signature, he must sign, and required him to sign this paper. Dr. Crawford refused to sign. With the doctor adamant, the Governor adamant, and the court adamant, trouble was brewing. If Dr. Crawford would not sign, the court could not make him sign; but the court would not permit defiance to its judgment, and the only outcome seemed to be for the doctor to go to jail for contempt of court. My grandfather had an easy chair which he used in his library. This chair was moved on to the back porch and the wagon was kept in readiness, so that Dr. Crawford might have a comfortable chair to sit in while he was in jail. Nobody wanted Dr. Crawford to go to jail, and schemes were thought over by which the doctor might be induced to sign. While this was being done, the court delayed the formal entry of its order. Finally a scheme was thought out by Dr. Crawford's side. At first the doctor spurned it, but finally he agreed to it. There was written under the Governor's signature to the commission the following words:

"In obedience to the opinion and the decision of the Supreme Court of Florida and the peremptory writ therein, to me issued, this day in the case of 'State of Florida ex rel Francis P. Fleming, Governor, Plaintiff, vs. John L. Crawford, Secre-

ary of State, Defendant' I have affixed the Great Seal of the State at Tallahassee, the capital, the 17th day of November, A. D. 1891 hereunto."

Under these words Dr. Crawford signed as Secretary of State and affixed the seal.

There is a story that a new commission was printed and signed by the Governor with more space at the bottom for Dr. Crawford to have written in his explanation of why he was signing. Whether this story is correct, I do not know. The commission shown in the "Congressional Record" as having been presented by Mr. Davidson to the Senate is in the same words as the commission copied in the opinion of the Supreme Court in the mandamus case. It is my understanding that the words immediately above Dr. Crawford's signature were written by Mr. H. C. Crawford who was then a young man and who wrote a very legible, fine hand. Whether Mr. Clay Crawford was able to crowd these words in under Governor Fleming's signature on the original commission, or whether a new commission with more room had to be prepared, the fact remains that the statement which Dr. Crawford signed, with its reference to the Supreme Court's opinion showed very clearly that he was not conceding the correctness of the statements in the commission. He had long before, on July 28th, given to Senator Call a certified copy of the transcript of the minutes of the session at which Senator Call had been elected.

Interesting dates in this connection are that Senator Call was elected on May 26th; Mr. Davidson was appointed by Governor Fleming on September 22nd; the Supreme Court handed down its opinion on November 15th; the court delayed the issuance of its peremptory writ until November 17th; the credentials of Senator Call and of Mr. Davidson were presented to the Senate at its opening session December 7th; on December 8th the oath was administered to Senator Call as a senator, and the contest between Call and Davidson was on the same day referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections; on January 25, 1892 the committee submitted a resolution upholding the election of Senator Call and on February 4th the resolution was agreed to.

The committee report shows that the voting for Senator began in the legislature on April 21, 1891, with no election. Every succeeding day except Sundays, an additional vote was taken, until May 26th, when Call was elected. How close the contest was is shown by the fact that at the legislative session out of a total membership of 100, only 54 responded to the roll call. At least 55 were present, for when the presiding officer ruled that a quorum was present, Representative Charles Dougherty of Volusia, at one time a congressman, appealed from the ruling. Mr. Dougherty had not answered to the roll call. The chair was sustained. When the vote was taken, one senator and one representative of the 54 who had answered to the roll call did not vote. One voted for D. H. Mays and 51, exactly a majority with none to spare voted for Call.

The United States Senate Committee report held that under the Federal statute providing for the election of senators, the legislature for this purpose is not a junction or union of the two houses, but is a body distinct and separate from either as such; that the intent of the law was to deprive a minority of the whole number or a quorum of either house the power to prevent or postpone the action of the whole

legislative body; that it was unreasonable under the statute to give a greater effect to the absence and non-action of a minority than to their presence and action; and concluded that a majority of the whole body having been present and having voted for Call, he was duly elected. The last action of the committee in connection with this contest was to recommend payment to Mr. Davidson of \$1250.00 for expenses in prosecuting his contest.

Florida has had several constitutions. All constitutional conventions have been held in Tallahassee except the first. That met at St. Joseph. The constitution proposed by that convention made no reference to Tallahassee as the capital. Tallahassee was already the territorial capital, and continued as the State capital. The next constitution went into effect when Florida seceded from the Union in '61. This also made no reference to Tallahassee as the capital. The first constitution which mentioned Tallahassee as the capital was the constitution of 1865.

While I have always had a great interest in the history of Florida at this particular period, I have never known a great deal about it except as a matter of family tradition. My grandfather was not a member of the convention which proposed this constitution, but I have understood that he had considerable hand in its making. At any rate, I know that he was very much interested in Tallahassee as the capital of the state, and I know that article 15 of that constitution provides as follows:

"Seat of Government

"The Seat of Government shall be and remain permanent at the City of Tallahassee, until otherwise provided for by the action of a Convention of the people of the State."

When the old-fashioned white people were displaced and the Republicans and freedmen took charge, a new constitution was adopted in '68. The provision in that constitution with reference to the capital was as follows:

"The seat of government shall be and remain permanent at the city of Tallahassee, in the county of Leon, until otherwise located by a majority vote of the Legislature, and by a majority vote of the people."

Thus it will be seen that from '68 to the adoption of the '85 constitution, capital removal was legally then under the prior constitution.

When the '85 constitution was being considered, the committee having this feature in charge reported and recommended a provision as follows:

"The Seat of Government shall be and remain permanent in the City of Tallahassee, in the County of Leon, until otherwise located by a two-thirds vote of the Legislature and by a majority vote of the qualified electors of the State."

An amendment was offered, "Strike out all after the word 'Legislature' in the third line."

The result of this would have been to permit the legislature by two-thirds vote to move the capital, without a vote of the people. This amendment was offered by Delegate R. F. Taylor of Alachua, who later served as a Justice of the Supreme Court longer than any other member of that important tribunal. May I here express the hope and belief that within a few short years Judge Taylor's record of service upon the Supreme bench will have been exceeded by one of Leon's distinguished sons, the present Chief Justice. Judge Taylor's motion was laid on the table. Another amendment was offered by Delegate E. C. F. Sanchez, also of Alachua, who sought to restrict the legislative vote for removal to a majority. This was voted down. My uncle, David S. Walker, Jr., was a delegate from Leon to this convention. He proposed another amendment which was adopted. The provision as so amended is now part of our constitution and is as follows:

"The seat of government shall be at the city of Tallahassee, in the county of Leon."

Thus Tallahassee is and will remain the capital unless the constitution itself is changed.

Fights have been made since '85 to remove the capital. In 1899 after school finished in Jacksonville I came to Tallahassee, and remember sitting in the house gallery while one of these fights was in progress. The gallery at that time was not on an upper floor, but was simply a portion of the house chamber provided for spectators, separated from the chamber proper by a railing. I can so well remember the intense bitterness of that fight. Frank Clark, for many years a representative in the Congress from the Gainesville district, but then a representative from Duval County, took a most active part, and for the time being at least was quite unpopular with the Leon County people. Tallahassee won that round. The fight was continued in the last Democratic state convention held in Jacksonville in 1900. As a result there was a primary election called by that convention, each city which was a candidate for the capital being voted on. At the primary election Tallahassee received not only a plurality over each of the other contenders, but received a majority over all. Governor Jennings, who at the convention had received the support of the capital removal faction, graciously bowed to the will of the people, expressed at the primary, and in his first message to the legislature recommended the enlargement and improvement of the capital. Necessary legislation was passed by that legislature in 1901, the improvements were made, and in my judgment, the last danger of capital removal was thereby happily ended.

I have enjoyed preparing this talk; I have enjoyed delivering it. Let me express to you, my friends of Tallahassee, my sincere thanks for this happy meeting.

THE WAKULLA VOLCANO

By William Wyatt
Delivered April 11, 1935

If a visitor had happened to come to Tallahassee for the first time some 50 years ago, among the first of his sight seeing tours would have been a trip to the top of the capitol dome where looking to the Southeast he would see a mysterious column of smoke rising above the tree tops. At first glance he might have thought it to be a conflagration of some kind, and probably would never have given it another thought, but his guide would intrigue him with the air of strangeness and mystery in which the origin of the smoke was surrounded.

Numerous Indian legends had been handed down from generation to generation about the "Wakulla Volcano" as the smoke column was called, but no person seemed able to penetrate the secret of the swamp. Northern papers and magazines, ever searching for the new and unusual, sent eager representatives to try to unravel the "Mystery of Wakulla", but without success.

The column of smoke was seen at intervals from Indian days until the time of the Charleston earthquake of the 80's which was felt in this section to a considerable extent.

During the dry season of 1932-33, I was able to go far enough into the swamp, which in reality is in Jefferson County, to find evidence of some of the queer works of nature that had gone on there.

Before starting out to see for myself, I collected all the available first-hand information that I could from various old timers in Chaires, Capitola and Wacissa, all of whom had seen the smoke at some time or other and one of whom had seen the glow of fire by night.

Using a negro, who knew the swamp section, as guide we were able to make our way quite a distance into the tangled thickets where finally we found a number of sinks with piles of rock close by that seemed to have been blown out of them, the rocks being different to the kind usually found on the surface, for the edges were rounded off as though they had been subjected to great heat at some time or other. There were mounds or piles of rock as high as 15 feet that looked as though they had been blown or pushed out of the earth by some gigantic hand, with small rocks close by, that again looked as though they had been melted.

One man from Capitola tells of a warm spring that he found near this section, although the U. S. Geological Department says that warm springs are found mostly in oil producing regions and also states that oil is not found east of the Apalachicola River.

The "circumstantial evidence" as seen by myself and as related by various gentlemen familiar with this region, would seem at first glance to be a very convincing argument in trying to prove the existance of a Florida Volcano. However, as is often the case, all of this so-called eye evidence can be explained scientifically by anyone familiar with the geological structure of this section of Florida, to disprove the existance of such a volcano.

The earth in the swamp section of Jefferson County is composed largely of residual flint rock of the Miocene age. At one time the elevation of the land was some ten to twenty feet above the present level, and with successive inundations of the ocean the softer rocks were washed away leaving the rocks of the harder formations at the former height.

There is no scientific evidence of a volcano as the rocks, although seeming to have been subjected to heat, are not of volcanic origin.

Rejecting then, the volcanic theory, permit me to submit another. Everyone is familiar with the odd tricks that nature plays with the part of the earth that is of limestone formation of which Natural Bridge is a notable example. Therefore, one can easily explain the large cavities and sinks that are so numerous in the swamp section.

A great deal of the swamp consists of peat and muck lands that are the early stages of coal formation, all of which have their origin in some pre-historic forest that was covered by water. Advancing with my theory, after explaining the existance of the cavities and sinks and supposing that they continue under ground to an unknown extent, which is a recognized scientific fact, the next step to the explanation of the fire and smoke is the filling in of these depressions by trees decaying and debris of all kinds collecting, being carried into the farthest parts of the caverns by the waters of the various inundations. Then at some later date, after the floods have subsided for the last time, something happens to set this vast underground storehouse of combustible material afire, and as in the coal fields of Pennsylvania, the fire continues eating away at the vitals of the earth until it breaks through the surface at some weak point, the underground fire feeding the visible smoke column for decades, until perhaps once more, as in the Charleston earthquake, Nature tired of the old, causes a shift of the earth smothering the fire or shifting it to a still lower level, while man searches for the mysterious smoke that is no more.

INVESTIGATION OF ST. MARKS HARBOR WITH BRIEF
COMMERCIAL HISTORY OF THAT TOWN AND NEWPORTUnited States Engineer Office,
Mobile, Ala., April 2, 1872.

General: I have the honor to submit herewith copy of the report of Mr. Joseph Burney, assistant engineer, on the survey at the mouth of Saint Mark's River, from Spanish Hole to Saint Mark's, Florida, authorized by act of Congress approved March 3, 1871.

The difficulties in the way of navigation from the Gulf of Mexico to Saint Mark's, it will be perceived, are not so much the want of sufficient depth of water in the river, it being nine feet, except near the junction of the Wakulla River, where for about two hundred feet, the river requires deepening eighteen inches through limestone rock, as the obstructions caused by oyster bars which make the channel very crooked, especially at "Devil's Elbow," and "Duck Trap". The work therefore of improving the channel will be principally cutting through these oyster bars, thus making the channel less tortuous.

The cost of thus improving the channel, making the proposed cuts two hundred feet wide at bottom, with side slopes of two and one half base to one foot vertical and nine feet deep, Mr. Burney estimates at \$40,866.10.

Mr. Burney, however, also states that he sees "no prospect at present of Saint Mark's rising in importance for many years to come." Under these circumstances he does not think it would be of any advantage to the State or district for Congress to grant an appropriation for the improvement of the river; the present channel being more than sufficient to accommodate the very limited business done.

In addition he reports that it is in contemplation by the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad Company to extend their road to deep water at Spanish Hole, below which there is a good channel, allowing vessels to come up drawing nine feet. This would greatly revive the trade of the port and obviate the necessity of anything being done in the channel of the river between that point and Saint Mark's above.

For the above reasons, I do not recommend any appropriation for the improvements of Saint Mark's River.

I forward today, by mail, in a separate roll, one tracing of survey and one diagram, showing current observations.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. Simpson,
Colonel of Engineers, United States Army.

Brigadier General A. A. Humphreys,
Chief of Engineers, United States Army, Washington, D. C.

Mobile, Alabama, March, 1872.

General: In accordance with your instructions, dated the 26th day of June, 1871, placing me in charge of the survey of Saint Mark's River, Saint Mark's, Florida, immediately after receiving the same, I set out

for Saint Mark's, and arrived on the 6th day of July following.

I at once commenced to carry out the first part of your instructions, viz:

"You will first proceed to make an examination, and in this connection you will consult pilots, masters of vessels, merchants, and any other persons, who may be acquainted with the nature of the obstructions, and get their views as to the best way of overcoming them; you will also obtain all the information possible as to the present commerce of the place, and the probable effect of the improvement on its increase.

"The result of this examination you will transmit as soon as possible, with a rough estimate as to the cost of obtaining a good channel up to Saint Mark's with the same depth of water as is now on the outer bar."

From the above instructions, and the data in my possession, I submit, the following report:

Saint Mark's Florida is situated on the north bank of the Saint Mark's River, near its junction with the Wakulla River. It is a mere village and contains the railroad depot and wharf belonging to the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad Company, which run the cars three times per week between Tallahassee and Saint Mark's. It also contains a postoffice, two stores, and about seventy-five inhabitants, white and colored. A deputy collector of customs is stationed here, under the control of the Collector of Customs, who resides at Cedar Keys, Fla.

There are no kind of Manufactories in or near the village, the inhabitants being principally fishermen, who make a very poor living by obtaining fish from the river for the Tallahassee market.

About three miles from Saint Mark's stands the village of Newport, (famous for its sulphur springs) which was once an enterprising and flourishing place; contained about 1,500 inhabitants, ten or twelve large stores, warehouses, wharves, turpentine distillery, cotton-press, steam, saw, and grist mills, drug store, etc., etc.

From various causes the trade of the place declined and now does not contain a single business place whatever and only twenty five or thirty inhabitants. Newport was included in the customs district of Saint Mark's.

I have endeavored to obtain the exact amount of imports and exports for the last ten years from official sources, but have not been able to do so. My information is derived from merchants and others who were engaged in business at that time, and I believe the estimates formed will be found correct.

Previous to January 1, 1861, the commerce of Saint Mark's was quite extensive. Between thirty and forty thousand bales of cotton were annually shipped from the port, in addition to large quantities of tobacco, tar, pitch, turpentine, resin, beeswax, lumber, hides, and furs. The principal exports were chiefly obtained from Middle Florida and Southern Georgia.

The shipping season usually commenced in September and ended in May the following year. Trade was principally coastwise, nearly all the vessels clearing for New York; occasionally a vessel would clear for a foreign port, freighted with lumber, but not often.

At that time, there were five pilots constantly employed on the river, licensed by the State, who were authorized to charge \$3.50 per foot on all vessels drawing eight feet or under, and \$3 per foot on all drawing over eight feet.

In 1861, the port was closed by blockade, and all business was suspended. The same year the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, leading from

Savannah, Georgia, was completed to Thomasville, an inland town in the Southern portion of the same state, thirty five miles north of Tallahassee, the capital of Florida. This railroad runs through the rich cotton district of Southern Georgia and along the line of Northern Florida.

The trade of this district formed the principal support of the port of Saint Mark's, the object of the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Company being to turn this trade from Saint Mark's and carry it to Savannah. But about this time (1861) the railroad was seized by the southern military authorities, and used principally by them until destroyed by General Sherman's Army in the winter of 1864. In 1865 peace was declared and the port of Saint Mark's was again open to trade.

The Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, being destroyed, was not in condition to carry off the trade of the district spoken of to Savannah, and for a short time Saint Mark's flourished, exporting in the season of 1865 and 1866, 17,000 bales of cotton, in the season of 1866 and 1867 about 11,000 bales, and in the season of 1867 and 1868 upward of 4,000 bales. At this time (March, 1868,) the business portion of Saint Mark's was destroyed by fire, comprising six large warehouses, a wharf over four hundred feet long, ice-house, and steam cotton-press. By this time the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad was repaired and in running order, and a connecting link was completed between it and the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad, running east from Tallahassee to Jacksonville, Florida. This link connected Tallahassee, Florida, and Savannah, Georgia.

These railroad connections completely carried away all the trade of Saint Mark's, and reduced it to its present condition. There is very little shipping business done at the port now. A steamer arrives from New Orleans about twice a month, with an average of five hundred barrels of freight, principally for Florida. The steamers take out no exports, except a little cotton in the winter to New Orleans.

An oyster business is done here in the fall and winter seasons, by sloops and schooners of about five to ten tons burden and drawing some three feet of water, running between Saint Mark's and Apalachicola, bringing oysters in considerable quantities from the latter port.

The future of Saint Mark's as a port remains entirely in the power of the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad Company. Should they take up the railroad between Tallahassee and Saint Mark's, the latter place, as a port, is destroyed. On the other hand, should they extend the railroad to deep water, at Spanish Hole (as Mr. I. G. Gibbs, Chief Engineer of the railroad company, informs me the company desires to do) it would have a very great effect in the revival of the commerce of the port. Should this be done there would be no necessity to improve the river above the Spanish Hole, and below there is a good channel, which would allow vessels drawing nine feet water to come in at low tide.

But upon careful inquiry I find it is not the policy of the railroad company to improve Saint Mark's. On referring to the maps of the State of Florida it will be seen, should the bulk of the cotton crop of Middle Florida and Southern Georgia be shipped at Saint Mark's, the company would lose the long land carriage to Savannah, Georgia, and Jacksonville, Florida, and gain only the short carriage to Saint Mark's.

It will be seen by the following table that the railroad company's charges for carrying cotton, pork, corn, flour, etc., to Saint Mark's are very high as compared with other towns:

For carrying pork, corn, flour, etc.

From Tallahassee to Saint Mark's, 21 miles, 25 cents per 100

pounds.

From Tallahassee to Live Oak, 61 miles, 33 cents per 100 pounds.

From Tallahassee to Jacksonville, 165 miles, 45 cents per 100 pounds.

For carrying cotton.

From Tallahassee to Saint Mark's, 21 miles, 40 cents per 100 pounds.

From Tallahassee to Jacksonville, 165 miles, 85 cents per 100 pounds.

The undertain policy of the railroad company has a most damaging effect upon the prosperity of the port, as no encouragement can be offered for merchants to employ their capital when it can be so readily lost by the removal of the railroad.

After taking a careful review of the information I have obtained respecting the future prospects of Saint Mark's, I believe that with proper industry and a very large outlay of capital, also carrying the railroad to Spanish Hole, a very large amount of business could be done here.

There is no port on the east having the advantage of a railway communication nearer than Cedar Keys, a distance of ninety miles; on the west none nearer than Pensacola, a distance of two hundred and eighty miles. Cotton can be carried from here to the market in New York cheaper than by the present route via Savannah.

The cost of carrying cotton by the above route is as follows, viz:

From Tallahassee to Jacksonville, per one hundred pounds, eighty-five cents, and from Jacksonville to Savannah, thirty-two cents; from Savannah to New York by sail, fifty cents - making a total cost of \$1.65 per hundred pounds.

By the Saint Mark's route, it could be carried from Tallahassee to Saint Mark's for twenty cents, from Saint Mark's to New York for seventy-five cents. By the Savannah route it only takes one week to New York; by the Saint Mark's route one month. Therefore, I allow three weeks' interest on the value of the cotton, at ten per cent, would equal ten cents per one hundred pounds; thus bringing cost Saint Mark's route \$1.05, against \$1.65, the cost of Savannah route--, leaving a balance in favor of Saint Mark's of sixty cents per one hundred pounds. Thus should Saint Mark's export but half the forty thousand bales of cotton it exported up to 1861, allowing five hundred pounds to the bale, there would be saved to the cotton-growers of the district an annual sum of \$60,000.

On the other hand, Saint Mark's has no accommodation at present for the transaction of business; no wharf of importance, the present one being only about sixty by forty feet; no warehouses or cotton-presses of any description.

The site of the village is upon low, flat, marshy land, covered over with weeds and stagnant water, and the climate extremely unhealthy, it being nearly impossible for a new resident to escape having severe attacks of chills and fever. The coast is also subject to severe gales in the fall months, which sometimes do great damage.

I see no prospect at present of Saint Mark's rising in importance for many years to come.

Under these circumstances I do not think it would be of any advantage to the State or district to grant an appropriation for the improvement of the river, the channel being more than sufficient to accommodate the very limited business done on it.

I would, however, recommend, that an appropriation of \$1,000 be granted for the purpose of properly staking out the channel, which would prove of great value to vessels now using the river.

Passing from the business done on the river to an examination of it for improving the channel, I find the river to run through a low, flat, swampy country, and at high tides the land on both sides is covered for a wide distance with water.

The rise and fall of the tides vary to a great extent, being considerably influenced by the winds; but the ordinary rise and fall I found to be two feet four inches--high water at the Saint Mark's wharf being about fifty minutes later than opposite Saint Mark's light house. The fall of the river between the points, ascertained by careful leveling, is twelve and nine-tenths inches.

Careful soundings of the river show a depth of nine feet of water in the present channel, with the exception of about two hundred feet near the junction with the Wakulla River, and this part of the channel will be required to be deepened about eighteen inches through limestone.

On consulting with the pilots I found they did not complain of the depth of water, but the difficulties met with in avoiding numerous oyster bars, which at some portions of the river make the channel exceedingly crooked, especially at the Devil's Elbow and Duck Trap.

The work to improve the channel will be principally cutting through these oyster bars. I found them to be composed of from six to eight inches of shells, and, for a depth of over nine feet, mud and sand, which could easily be removed, so that a good channel could be obtained at a very reasonable cost.

To accompany this report I have prepared a plan of the river, drawn to a scale of one inch to five hundred feet, made entirely from field-notes. Should the work be carried out I would recommend following the old channel, as shown by plan, and the cut be made below mouth of Wakulla River two hundred feet wide at bottom with side slopes of two and one-half to one, and nine feet deep at mean low water; Especial points for improvement being indicated by blue lines.

Vessels drawing nine feet of water find no difficulty in passing the long bar opposite the light house, and the Spray Bar, etc., until near Folly Bar; but here, owing to this bar damming back the water, causing it to run into the channel, thus creating a rapid current on a falling tide, there is some difficulty though a sufficiency of water.

Passing Folly Bar the channel remains good until arriving at the commencement of the Devil's Elbow, the most dangerous part of the river. At this point the channel turns very suddenly at nearly a right angle, and as vessels endeavor to take advantage of the tide running in the direction they are going, it is difficult, either in ascending or descending, to keep large vessels from drifting on the bar immediately in front.

From this point the channel is exceedingly crooked for a distance of about two thousand feet; this I propose to straighten as shown by plan.

Passing up the river the channel remains good until near the entrance of Big Bayou, which would require widening and straightening; the same work would be required in the channel at Duck Trap; passing on, a good channel is found to the wharf, with the exception of the portion shown near the junction with the Wakulla River.

To make the improvements I have described will require the following amount of work to be done:

32,864 cubic yards dredging sand, mud, and shell per cubic yard,

at 50 cents per yard	\$16,432.00
6,573 cubic yards of rock cutting per cubic yard,	
at \$3 per yard	19,719.00
Staking out channel	1,000.00
Engineering and contingencies, 10 per cent	3,715.10

\$40,866.10

A good channel containing nine feet of water could be made for the sum of \$40,866.10, but, as stated before, the business done upon the river is not of sufficient importance to appropriate the amount of money required to improve the channel.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Joseph Burney,
Assistant Engineer in charge of Survey

Brevet Brigadier General J. H. Simpson,
Colonel of Engineers, United States Army, Mobile, Ala.

(Survey of Certain Rivers in Florida
From Report Secretary of War)

CENTENNIAL OF THE DEATH OF GENERAL LAFAYETTE

Sunday, May 20th, 1934, was the one hundredth anniversary of the death of General Lafayette. Appropriate services were held in the national capitol in Washington commemorating this event, being attended by President Roosevelt, members of congress, other public officials and foreign diplomats.

On the afternoon of the same day, at five o'clock, a memorial service was held in the city park in Tallahassee, in honor of the great French soldier and statesman, who was also Leon county's largest land-owner, by reason of the township which was selected for him under congressional grant in 1825 being situated in Leon County. Memorial exercises, sponsored by the Tallahassee Historical Society, were arranged by a committee representing the Tallahassee Historical Society, Masons, Daughters of American Revolution, American Legion, Woman's Auxiliary, Daughters of the Confederacy, Sons of Confederate Veterans, and Tallahassee Garden Clubs. Chief Justice Fred H. Davis, of the Supreme Court of the State of Florida, a resident of Tallahassee since earliest childhood, was the principal speaker, and the following program was rendered:

America

Capital City Band, Mr. J. P. Koscielny, Director.

Invocation

Reverend Jeffery Alfriend, Chaplain Claude L. Sauls Post,
American Legion.

La Marseillaise

Capital City Band, Mr. J. P. Koscielny, Director.

Introduction of the Speaker by Dr. W. E. Lewis, Chairman of
the meeting.

Address

Chief Justice Fred H. Davis, of the Supreme Court of Florida.

Presentation of Lafayette Memorial Park

Hon. Jack W. Simmons, Member of Tallahassee City Commission.

Benediction

Reverend Jeffery Alfriend.

The Star Spangled Banner

Capital City Band, Mr. J. P. Koscielny, Director.

Prior to the Exercises the Capital City Band rendered a program of military music at the Band Stand, Corner Park Avenue and Monroe Street, where the ceremonies were held, and presented arms (the usual military salute) during the playing of the American and the French national anthems.

The resolution of the City Commission of Tallahassee, giving the name "Lafayette Memorial Park" to the twelve acre park in the north-eastern part of the city, and which lies within the boundaries of the Lafayette Grant, was spread upon the Congressional Record of May 29th, 1934, upon motion of Senator Duncan U. Fletcher, of Florida, and a copy

sent by Senator Fletcher to the Ambassador of the French Republic at Washington, was answered by an appreciative letter from the Ambassador.

The Lafayette Grant contains the thirty six square miles of land known officially as "Township One North of Range One East," on the Florida land maps. The monument marking the intersection of the Tallahassee meridian and base line for Florida surveys, which is located about one and one-half miles north of Lafayette Memorial Park, carries a tablet showing that it marks also the southwest corner of the Lafayette Grant.

Address by: Chief Justice Davis

In accepting an invitation to be the principal speaker on this occasion, I am not unmindful of the difficulty attendant upon the adequate performance of my undertaking. To conceive sentiments worthy of expression here is no easy task. To adequately express them approaches the insuperable.

For one hundred and fifty years and more we have existed as a united nation. An expanding domain has carried our national boundaries to the waters of the Pacific. A western empire has replaced the lands formerly known only to the coyote and the buffalo. Forty eight stars of undimmed luster have superseded the simple thirteen of the original flag known to our forefathers. So great has been our progress and so complex has become our civilization that it is hard to comprehend that but a short span of one hundred years, a little more than the span of one lifetime, separates this day from the date of May 20, 1834, when there passed into his eternal reward that gallant and distinguished soldier whose memory we are assembled to commemorate on this occasion.

I therefore deem it not amiss to call to mind some of the historical events that were taking place only a hundred years ago. Not that such events shall be remembered for their own intrinsic relevancy, but in order that they may serve to more sharply outline the historical period which witnessed the death of the great man about whom I am commissioned to speak.

As we turn back the pages of history to the year 1834, we find Joseph Story just publishing his commentations on the Constitution of the United States; Richard Lawrence has recently attempted to assassinate President Andrew Jackson, who is just beginning his second term as President of the United States; James A. Garfield is but two years of age. Melville Fuller, later to become a Chief Justice of the United States, is a babe in arms only a few weeks old. In the realm of education the people are witnessing the founding of Mercer University at Macon and Wake Forest College in North Carolina. Tulane University also is just being instituted at New Orleans. In Philadelphia the first anti-saloon league is holding its initial meeting, while in New York Arthur Tappan and Beriah Green are laying the foundation for the War Between the States through their organization of the first anti-slavery societies. This year also witnesses the patenting by Cyrus Hall McCormick of his first reaper, - an invention which nearly equals the locomotive in its value to American economic development. This too is at the same time Colt is patenting his first revolving pistol, - a weapon designed to become the instrument of a war on society by the criminally inclined as serious as the troublesome guerrilla rampages of early history. In Florida, the period is just preceding the beginning of the Seminole Indian War, - a struggle which resulted a year later in the Dade Massacre

wherein 117 men lost their lives on Florida soil.

Across the water, France has just joined with England, Spain and Portugal in a quadruple alliance to put down the Carlists in Spain. A cholera epidemic has just killed more than 18,000 persons in Paris, where the first raised printing for the blind and the first sewing machine have just been invented. The French Revolution has stirred the people in the bordering German states to a more vigorous political life. In Great Britain peace reigns but the Houses of Parliament have been burned in a great London fire which also destroyed St. Stephens Chapel.

Thus it was that on May 20, 1834, during a period of striking historical happenings, General Marquis de LaFayette died at Paris after having made his last speech in the French Chamber of Deputies on behalf of Polish political refugees.

Throughout his life, LaFayette was possessed of an intrinsic zeal for advocating the cause of political liberty.

At the age of thirteen he was left an orphan with a princely fortune. When but sixteen years of age he married Marie de Noailles who predeceased him by more than twenty years. Notwithstanding his marriage, he entered the French Guards and was a Captain of Dragoons at the time when the American Colonies proclaimed their independence. "At the first news of this quarrel" he afterward wrote in his memoirs, "my heart was enrolled in it".

As a result of negotiations instituted by himself he was shortly afterward enabled to offer himself for enrollment in the American forces as a Major General. At the very moment LaFayette tendered his services, grave disaster threatened the American Arms. All of LaFayette's friends urged him most insistently to abandon his purpose. The King of France forbade his leaving the country while the American envoys, Franklin and Lee, held out no encouragement for his proposed enterprise in American Arms. Although LaFayette was arrested by order of the King of France in his attempt to leave his native country, he succeeded in escaping, and finally as a lad of nineteen, presented himself before Congress to demand a commission in the forces of the American Revolutionists next to that of Washington himself, the Commander in Chief. May it be said to his credit, however, that perceiving there might be difficulty in obtaining so high commission as a stranger on our shores, he offered unconditionally to serve as a simple volunteer. Congress, however, passed a resolution making him a major general. And it was as such that he made the acquaintance of George Washington whose everlasting friend he thereupon became.

His first battle was at Brandywine on September 11, 1777, where he was wounded. Later he commanded a division of troops and fought gallantly at the battle of Monmouth. The battle of Yorktown terminated his military career in the United States. Upon his return to his own country he was almost immediately launched upon preparations for a combined French and Spanish expedition against the English with whom France had become involved in war during the period of LaFayette's services in America.

In 1787 LaFayette took his seat in the Assembly of Notables. Here it was he alone who had the courage to demand and sign the demand that the French King convoke the States-General, thus becoming a leader in the French Revolution. In 1789 he was elected to the States General, being chosen Vice President of the National Assembly. In July, 1789, he presented a declaration of rights, modeled on Jefferson's Declaration of Independence. The tricolor cock ade of modern France,-

red and blue amid the royal white, was proposed by him and adopted as the French national colors. For three years, until the end of the constitutional monarchy in 1792, Lafayette's history is largely the history of France.

As a statesman in later life, Lafayette pleaded for the abolition of arbitrary imprisonment, for religious tolerance, for popular representation of the people in deliberative assemblies, for the establishment of trial by jury, for the gradual emancipation of slaves, for the freedom of the press, for the abolition of titles of nobility, and for the suppression of privileged orders. He was a friend of liberty as well as of order.

I can best close this address by a quotation taken from a eulogy delivered by Sergeant Smith Prentiss in August, 1834, at Jackson, Mississippi, shortly after Lafayette's death:

"Virtue forms no shield to ward off the arrows of death. Could it have availed, even when joined with the prayers of a whole civilized world, then indeed, this mournful occasion would never have occurred; and the life of Lafayette would have been as eternal as his fame. Yet though he has passed from among us - though that countenance will no more be seen, that used to lighten up the van of Freedom's battles, as he led her eaglets to their feast - still has he left behind his better part - the legacy of his bright example - the memory of his deeds. The lisping infant will learn to speak his venerated name. The youth of every country will be taught to look upon his career, and follow in his footsteps. When, hereafter, a gallant people are fighting for Freedom against the oppressor, and their cause begins to wane before the mercenary bands of tyranny - then will the name of Lafayette become a watch-word, that will strike with terror on the tyrant's ear, and nerve with redoubled vigor the freeman's arm. At that name many a heart, before unmoved, will wake in the glorious cause; many a sword, rusting ingloriously in its scabbard, will leap forth to battle. And even amid the mourning with which our souls are shrouded, is there not some room for gratulation? Our departed friend and benefactor has gone down to the grave, peacefully and quietly, at a good old age. He had performed his appointed work. His virtues were ripe. He had done nothing to sully his fair name. No blot or soil of envy or calumny can now affect him. His character will stand upon the pages of history, pure and unsullied as the lily emblem on his country's banner. He has departed from among us; but he has become again the companion of Washington. He has but left the friends of his old age, to associate with the friends of his youth. Peace be to his ashes! Calm and quiet may they rest upon some vine-clad hill of his own beloved land! And it shall be called the Mount Vernon of France. And let no cunning sculpture, no monumental marble, deface, with its mock dignity, the patriot's grave; but rather let the unpruned vine, the wild flower, and the free song of the uncaged bird - all that speaks of freedom and of peace, be gathered round it. Lafayette needs no mausoleum. His name is mingled with a Nation's History. His epitaph is engraved upon the hearts of men." John Quincy Adams has best appraised his place in the history

of the people of this United States, in the following language taken from his eulogy on Lafayette delivered in Congress in December, 1834:

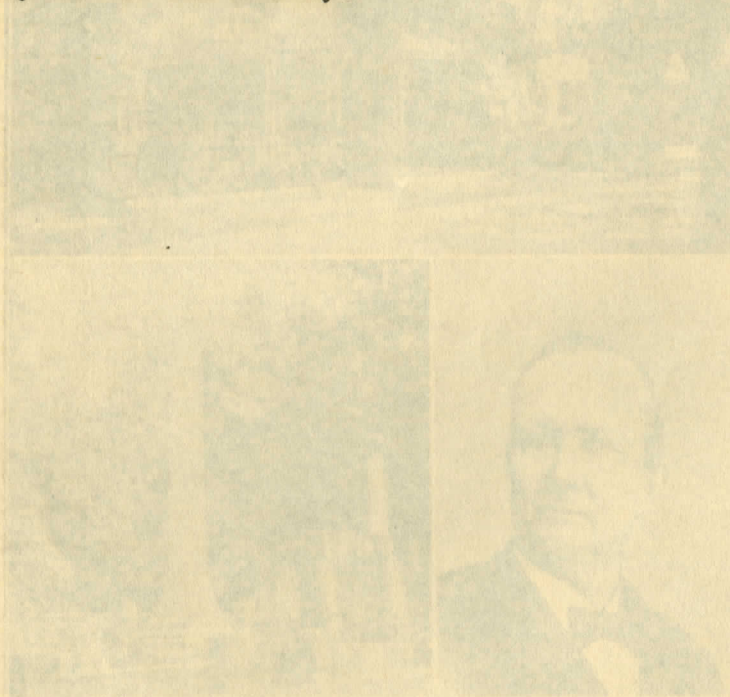
"Lafayette discovered no new principle of politics or of morals. He invented nothing in science. He disclosed no new phenomenon in the laws of nature. Born and educated in the highest order in possession of an affluent fortune, and master of himself and of all his capabilities, at the moment of attaining manhood, the principle of republican justice and of social equality took possession of his heart and mind, as if by inspiration from above. He devoted himself, his life, his fortune, his hereditary honors, his towering ambition, his splendid hopes, all to the cause of liberty. He came to another hemisphere to defend her. He became one of the most effective champions of our independence; but, that once achieved; he returned to his own country, and thence forward took no part in the controversies which have divided us. In the events of our revolution, and in the forms of policy which we have adopted for the establishment and perpetuation of our freedom, Lafayette found the most perfect form of government. He wished to add nothing to it. He would gladly have abstracted nothing from it. Instead of the imaginary republic of Plato, or the Utopia of Sir Thomas Moore, he took a practical existing model, in actual operation here, and never attempted or wished more than to apply it faithfully to his own country."

By authority of Senate and with the consent of the Capitol building, the Senate Chamber was closed on the 14th of the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of the only man to be chosen twice as Governor of the State. State, county and municipal offices were closed in honor of the occasion.

For the first time, the State of Florida has given official recognition to the birthday of a native son. Observing the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of the only man to be chosen twice as Governor of the State, State, county and municipal offices were closed in honor of the occasion.

The Senate Chamber is an appropriate place for a memorial exercise. Like a sentinel of the past, the painting of Andrew Jackson overlooked the room from above the President's chair, while the portraits of past presidents in the Senate seemed to fill the Chamber with the spirit of other years as well as the present.

In preparation for the ceremony, the Chamber had been re-arranged under the direction of the Secretary of State by temporarily removing the Senator's desk to give more space for chairs. Flowers from the gardens of Tallahassee, sent by friends and admirers of Governor Buchanan and arranged by a committee of ladies under the leadership of Mrs. E. M. Broward in cooperation with Mr. Lewis M. Lively, decorated the room. Flowers were also placed at the base of the cabinet in the corridor where are kept historical battle flags of the Confederacy including that of the Fifth Florida Infantry, in which Governor Buchanan served as Captain of Company C. Later the flowers were carried to the Episcopal sanctuary and placed upon the altar that surrounded the tall granite shaft with the name "Buchanan" thereon.



Buchanan House and Monument, Tallahassee—Alexander Buchanan

stood Buchanan. Old friends of the Governor, descendants of a number of his two Cabinet members of the State Judiciary including a number of Circuit Judges, and many other prominent officials and officers from various parts of the State.

Seated near a window on the extreme left were several colored men with white hair, who had been identified with service in the State during Governor Buchanan's tenure. One of them, John E. Fowler, had been a State Senator during the latter Buchanan's first term as Governor; another, John Howard

Key House in uniform seated near the President's chair, and as the service proceeded a fifteen minute musical program including national and military patriotic selections with "Dixie" as the climax.

Key House in uniform seated near the President's chair, and as the service proceeded a fifteen minute musical program including national and military patriotic selections with "Dixie" as the climax.

A number of those present were men who served the people of Florida with the

APPENDIX

to the

Journal of the Florida State Senate

REGULAR SESSION OF 1935

BLOXHAM MEMORIAL SERVICES

SENATE CHAMBER

TALLAHASSEE

Tuesday, July 9th, 1935

INTRODUCTORY

By authority of Senate Resolution No. 15, Session of 1935, and with the consent of the Secretary of State, custodian of the Capitol building, impressive ceremonies were held this day in the Senate Chamber at eleven o'clock a. m., under the auspices of the Tallahassee Historical Society to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of William Dunnington Bloxham.

For the first time, the State of Florida has given official recognition to the birthday of a native son, in observing the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of the only man to be chosen twice as Governor of the State. State, county and municipal offices were closed in honor of the occasion.

The Senate Chamber is an appropriate place for the memorial exercises. Like a sentinel of the past, the painting of Andrew Jackson overlooked the room from above the President's chair, while the portraits of past presidents of the Senate seemed to fill the Chamber with the spirit of other years as well as the present.

In preparation for the ceremonies, the Chamber had been re-arranged under the direction of the Secretary of State, by temporarily removing the Senators' desk to give more space for chairs. Flowers from the gardens of Tallahassee, sent by friends and admirers of Governor Bloxham and arranged by a committee of ladies under the leadership of Mrs. E. M. Brevard in cooperation with Mr. Lewis M. Lively, banked the rostrum. Flowers were also placed at the base of the cabinet in the corridor where are kept numerous battle flags of the Confederacy including that of the Fifth Florida Infantry, in which Governor Bloxham served as Captain of Company C. Later the flowers were carried to the Episcopal cemetery and placed upon the graves that surround the tall granite shaft with the name "Bloxham" thereon.

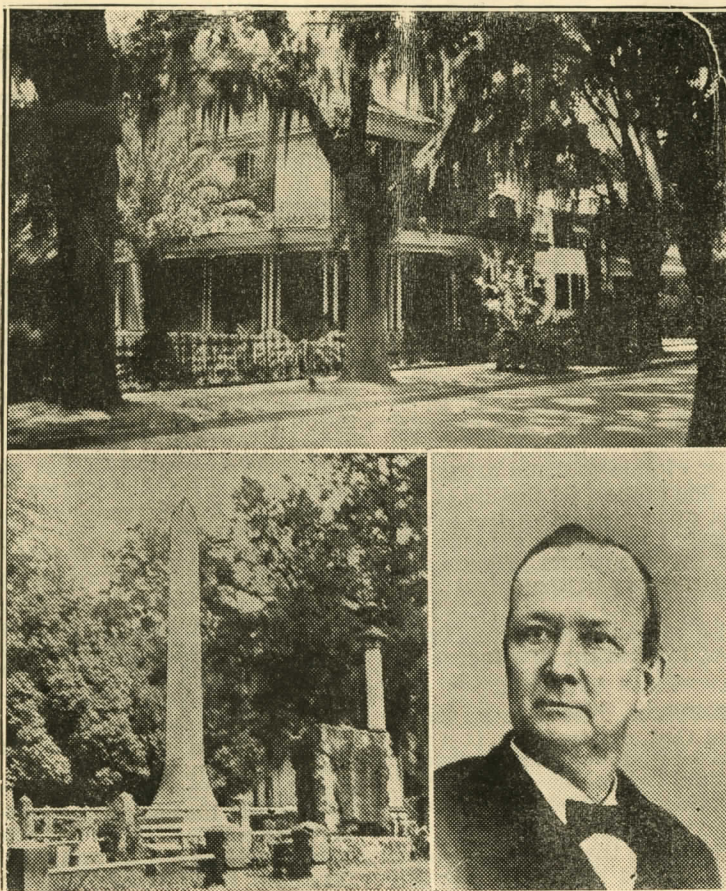
A portrait of Governor Bloxham, flanked with flags, was placed above the rostrum for the occasion. A group picture of the Governor and his Military Staff of 1897-1901, presented by Col. Raymond Cay, and other pictures of the Governor, his home and his monument, presented by Mr. Drew C. Adams, added to the interest.

Before the rostrum, accentuating the glistening brass of their musical instruments and the polished oak of the Senate Chamber, shown the blue coats of the Capital City Band who occupied the space between the President's stand and the Secretary's desk, and, as the crowd assembled rendered a fifteen minutes' musical prelude including national and southern patriotic selections with "Dixie" as the climax.

Boy Scouts in uniform assisted Hon. Claude Pepper, chairman of arrangements, in conducting all comers to seats, and as the appointed hour for the meeting approached, the Senate Chamber was filled with an impressive gathering of officials, friends and admirers of the twice-elected Governor. Both the floor and the galleries were occupied by spectators, and many were standing in the corridors during the services.

Among those present were some who served the people of Florida with Governor Bloxham, old friends of the Governor, descendants of members of his two Cabinets, members of the State Judiciary including a number of Circuit Judges, and many other prominent officials and citizens from various parts of the State.

Seated near a window on the extreme left were several colored men with white hair, who had been identified with service to the State during Governor Bloxham's lifetime. One of them, John E. Proctor, had been a State Senator during Governor Bloxham's first term as Governor; another, John Hawk-



Bloxham Home and Monument, Tallahassee—Governor Bloxham

ins, had been janitor of the Capitol building for fifty years, having been appointed by Governor Bloxham in 1882.

The one purpose of those here assembled was to do honor to the memory of William D. Bloxham, whose noble character and service to the people contributed so much to the development and progress of Florida as a great and growing State.

Mrs. William D. Bloxham, widow of Governor Bloxham, arrived at the capitol with Senator and Mrs. Hodges, and was escorted by Judge J. B. Whitfield, chairman of the meeting, to a seat of honor at the right of the rostrum, where were also Miss Blanche Blake, Miss Sallie E. Blake and Mrs. H. E. Carter, connections of the family. With them were Mrs. W. C. Hodges, and Mrs. J. J. Hodges, mother of Senator W. C. Hodges, President of the Senate.

Hon. Alston Cockrell, of Jacksonville, President of the Florida Historical Society, was another distinguished visitor.

The Governor and his Cabinet entered in a body, accompanied by Adjutant-General Vivian Collins of St. Augustine, and were conducted to seats on the left of the rostrum. Governor Sholtz was thence escorted by the chairman to the rostrum with Hon. E. C. Love, of Quincy, the orator of the day, President W. C. Hodges of the State Senate, and Representative Leroy Collins of Leon county.

As Governor Bloxham's colorful history was gradually unfolded by these and other eloquent speakers during the ceremonies, the life of this great and unselfish man who devoted his time, talents and energy to the State of Florida, was described in full for the information of his fellow citizens and admirers.

At the beginning of the ceremonies a guard of honor from Company M, 124th Infantry (a successor to the "Bloxham Rifles" of a quarter century ago), entered the Chamber carrying the national flag and the Florida State flag, and taking positions at either side of the rostrum, added a fine patriotic touch to the occasion from a military standpoint, a fitting tribute to the Spanish War Governor of the State, whose memory the services honored.

Chief Justice James B. Whitfield, Chairman of the Historical Society Committee, presided.

FORMAL PROCEEDINGS

THE CHAIRMAN. Ladies and Gentlemen: At a meeting of the Tallahassee Historical Society, upon motion of Mr. Albert H. Roberts, a committee was appointed to make arrangements for an appropriate celebration on July 9th, 1935, of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of William D. Bloxham, one of Florida's most illustrious patriots. The committee determined upon memorial exercises to be held in Tallahassee by as many of the people of Florida as could attend.

The Senate of Florida by resolution authorized the use of the Senate Chamber for the occasion, upon consent of the Secretary of State; and due announcement was made through the press of the State of this meeting and its purpose. We are now gathered here to do honor to the memory of that great man, William D. Bloxham.

The audience is requested to rise while the Reverend Gerald Culberson, Chaplain of the Senate, invokes the blessing of Divine Providence.

REVEREND GERALD CULBERSON. Let us ever wait upon Thee worshipfully, Eternal God, our Father. If Thy majesty would overawe us in its creative work and unyielding law, Thy mercy would reassure us, and our hearts are being strangely warmed by Providences which more than fill our need.

We come to thank Thee at this time that we are a part of this land and this people; for the notable achievements of our Nation in so short a span; for the tradition of our Fathers in liberty, opportunity and democracy; and especially, our Father, for the noble souls, like unto the one in whose memory we meet today. Make us worthy of all Thou hast committed to us in the heritage of these heroes with their hearts of gold. We pray in the name of our Saviour. Amen.

THE CHAIRMAN. All Floridians cannot be with us on this occasion, but their official representative is here in the person of our distinguished Chief Executive, who has great admiration for the noble services rendered by William D. Bloxham, one of his predecessors as Governor. It is a privilege to present to you His Excellency, Governor David Scholtz.

GOVERNOR SHOLTZ. Chief Justice Whitfield, President of the Senate, Mr. Hodges, Mrs. Bloxham, Distinguished Guests and my Fellow Floridians:

It is indeed a high honor and privilege that has been given me today to participate in these ceremonies, in extending to you a cordial welcome and greeting. It is most fitting that the people of Florida should gather to honor the natal day of one who so honorably served Florida as its Chief Executive for two worthwhile terms. As Chief Executive of the State of Florida, I am very proud to be one of those who followed in this high position in the footsteps of such a great Democratic leader. In this busy time in which we live, how much nicer it would have been if we could have scattered these flowers of appreciation and friendship to the living, but I am sure that in the spirit world Governor Bloxham is fully appreciative of this delightful ceremony. Born just fifty-nine years after the signing of the Declaration of Independence, living in the early period of our great country's history, his was an important part in the building of a great State. There is inspiration for us to carry on to even greater heights, if possible, for we should all be thankful and grateful that it is our privilege to live in this wonderful State with such fine people. I am very happy and very proud to welcome you here today.

THE CHAIRMAN. It is a fitting tribute to Governor Bloxham that the use of the Senate Chamber be given for these memorial exercises. Mr. Bloxham was chosen as presiding officer of the Senate in 1870 by virtue of his election as Lieutenant-Governor under the Constitution of 1868, though hostile legislative action prevented his assuming that office. It is interesting to note that Senate Resolution No. 15, under authority of which these memorial exercises are held in this Chamber, was introduced by the Senator from Leon county, who, as President of the Senate, is, under the present Constitution, virtually Lieutenant-Governor of the State. The Resolution, as adopted by the Senate, together with some personal recollections of Governor Bloxham, will now be presented by the introducer of the Resolution, the Honorable William C. Hodges.

SENATOR HODGES. Mr. Chairman: In presenting Senate Resolution No. 15, it is but fitting this historic Chamber should be by a Senate Resolution set aside and dedicated for this day for the uses of the observance of the 100th birthday of Governor William Dunnington Bloxham, soldier and statesman. It is especially appropriate and fitting because he was at one time selected by the sovereign people of this State to preside over the Senate at that time when under the Constitution we had the office of Lieutenant Governor and although he was deprived of that honor and that office by those who were then in control of the political machinery of the commonwealth, now many years afterward, the Senate paid its just tribute to this great and good man by unanimously adopting Senate Resolution No. 15, setting aside this Chamber for the uses of the people of this State who could get here today to pay their tribute of respect and memory to Governor Bloxham.

I will not presume to discuss Bloxham the soldier or Bloxham the statesman, but for just a moment I desire to tell you of Bloxham the man, as I knew him.

I knew him well in his latter years when I was a very young man myself and often saw him on the streets of this town. He was more than ordinarily a handsome and distinguished looking gentleman; slightly above the average height and also slightly over the average weight. His rounded face was smooth shaven and his complexion had the ivory pallor of the student and the scholar. He very often wore even on the streets a long black frock coat and a silk hat, and even in the summer time had thrown over his shoulders a black silk cape. His courtesy and politeness to every one was well known. He loved children and often stopped and talked to them on the streets. He had lost his only two children in their early childhood and in some way or other seemed to get a melancholy pleasure in loving other people's children. No person was too obscure or too poor to have his friendship and he was the friendly counselor of every one whether of high or low estate, powerful or obscure, white or black. He entertained much at his home on North Calhoun street which was then the Governor's mansion, and very often after he had closed the Governor's office in the afternoon one would see him sitting by the window on the ground floor of an old office building which stood where now stands the Gelberg Department Store and Christof's Ten Cent Store. There he would spend an hour or so

as he was en route home with some cronies of his. He was a fine and convincing public speaker. He had few, if any enemies and so many friends for many years he was considered much stronger than his own party and which in a close election insured his election when other party candidates might fail. He was born, lived, worked and died in Leon county, and as the townspeople mourned the passing away of a great Governor and a good friend and even as his body was carried to the old Episcopal cemetery in his native town where it now reposes with his parents and family they remembered the many things he had given out of his full and stainless life to Tallahassee and to Florida, and this observance of the day of his birth one hundred years after he was born but exemplifies the old saying, "The dead can only take with them in their clinched fingers that which they have given away." He gave to Tallahassee and to Florida his love, his labor and his life, and Florida on this day observes with gratitude the day of his birth.

This is the picture from my boyhood recollection not of Bloxham the soldier and patriot, or Bloxham the Governor and Statesman but of Bloxham the kind, considerate, friendly and polite neighbor.

I now call your attention to the fact that by the unanimous vote of the Senate of 1935 the proceedings of this day including the Resolution were ordered made a part of the permanent records of this State and to be published as an appendix to the Journals of the Senate just adjourned.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 15

By Senator Hodges

WHEREAS, it is the intention of the Tallahassee Historical Society, with the cooperation of the Florida Historical Society and other organizations of a civic and patriotic nature, to hold appropriate ceremonies on Tuesday, July 9th, A. D. 1935, in honor of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of the late WILLIAM DUNNINGTON BLOXHAM, a native and life-long resident of Leon county, the only man to be elected governor of the State for two terms, and a man who was eminent for his private character as well as for distinguished service to the State both as a soldier and as a statesman; and

WHEREAS, one of the offices to which Mr. Bloxham was chosen by the people of his native State was that of Lieutenant-Governor, who, under the Constitution then in force was the presiding officer of the Florida State Senate; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, by the Senate of the State of Florida, that the Secretary of State be requested to allow the use of the Senate Chamber for the holding of such commemorative ceremonies by the Tallahassee Historical Society and cooperating organizations, and that the proceedings be published as an appendix to the Journals of the Senate of the 1935 session.

STATE OF FLORIDA)
OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE) ss.

I, R. A. Gray, Secretary of State of the State of Florida, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 15, with reference to the late WILLIAM DUNNINGTON BLOXHAM, which was adopted by the Senate of the 1935 Session of the Legislature on May 16th, 1935, as shown by the daily journal.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Florida at Tallahassee, the Capital, this the first day of July, A. D. 1935.

(Signed) R. A. GRAY
Secretary of State.

Great Seal
of the
State of Florida

"STATE OF FLORIDA
Legislative Department
Tallahassee
May 16, 1935

"INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTIONS

"By Senator Hodges—

"Senate Resolution No. 15:

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and other organizations of a civic and patriotic nature, to hold appropriate ceremonies on Tuesday, July 9th, A. D. 1935, in honor of the late William Dunnington Bloxham, a native and life-long resident of Leon County, the only man to be elected governor of the State for two terms, and a man who was eminent for his private character as well as for distinguished service to the State both as a soldier and as a statesman; and

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"BE IT RESOLVED, by the Senate of the State of Florida, that the Secretary of State be requested to allow the use of the Senate Chamber for the holding of such commemorative ceremonies by the Tallahassee Historical Society and cooperating organizations, and that the proceedings be published as an appendix to the Journals of the Senate of the 1935 session.

"Which was read the first time in full.

"Senator Watson moved the adoption of the resolution.

"Which was agreed to, and Senate Resolution No. 15 was adopted."

We certify that the above is a true copy of Senate Resolution No. 15 as introduced and adopted.

(Signed) ROBT. W. DAVIS,
Secretary of the Senate.

(Signed) Wm. C. HODGES,
President of the Senate."

THE CHAIRMAN. At the age of twenty-six William D. Bloxham was elected to the Florida House of Representatives from his native county of Leon, and became prominent as a lawmaker. The Committee had invited Honorable W. B. Bishop of Jefferson County, Speaker of the House, to represent that branch of the Legislature on this program. We regret very much that Mr. Bishop could not be here. However, there is today another young lawmaker from Leon county, who, in the Speaker's absence, will represent the House, Honorable LeRoy Collins.

MR. COLLINS. Mr. Chairman, Governor Sholtz, Mrs. Bloxham, Ladies and Gentlemen: From the bottom of my heart I am happy to represent on this occasion the House of Representatives of the Legislature of 1935, in the absence from the State of our Speaker, the Honorable W. B. Bishop. The entire membership of our body joined in the spirit of our brother senators from this end of the hall during the past session in setting aside this day, and providing for this service, to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the birth of the Honorable W. D. Bloxham. I wish that they were all here to bear witness to the fruits of that thoughtfulness—to see these beautiful flowers—to hear the words which will be spoken—to feel the sense of brotherhood and inspiration which here passes from one to the other as we join in our tributes to this native son and great man of Florida, who loved so well, and did so much for, the people of his State.

It is for others to speak of the life, character, and achievements of Governor Bloxham. We are fortunate to have on this program those who walked and talked with him in private life, and those who served side by side with him in public duty. They knew his personality, his character, his devotion to duty, his love for Florida, intimately, and to them I know this is a priceless heritage. But I would like to assume, too, today, to represent those of Florida who have come in later generations. We did not have the privilege of personal association with him, but nevertheless we feel that we knew him, too. We know of his loyal and honorable service in the War Between the States. We know of his sacrifices, struggles, and achievements in behalf of his party and State during the "tragic era" following—that period which presents the darkest pages, politically, socially, and economically, in the annals and history of Florida. We know of his elevation to positions of high honor and trust by his people, and of the kind of service he gave in performing the duties of those trusts reposed in him. We know these things because his contemporaries have sung his praise, and more, because the kind of service he gave to his State stands out in history as a beacon light, and an inspiration for all posterity to emulate.

You have possibly read the words of lamentation from the old Moorish ballad,

*A tower is fallen,
A star is set.*

You knew the tower, Mr. Chairman, and great, splendid, and majestic it was—but we know the star; and that star will always shine and beckon to the youth of Florida, and all those serving in line of public duty, as a criterion of faithful, loyal, and honest public service.

THE CHAIRMAN. The Historical Society is fortunate in securing as principal speaker of the occasion an outstanding jurist and citizen who needs no introduction to this audience: Honorable E. C. Love of Quincy, Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit of Florida. Judge Love and his distinguished father, were highly esteemed friends of Governor Bloxham. Having known the Governor personally in his youth, Judge Love is particularly qualified to address this assemblage on the life and services of William D. Bloxham. It is a real pleasure to present to you Honorable Edward C. Love.

JUDGE LOVE. Mr. Chairman, Members of the Tallahassee Historical Society, Governor Sholtz, Ladies and Gentlemen: For the Spartan heroes who fell at Thermopylae with their king, Leonidas, this epigram was written by a Greek poet, Simonides, which rendered into English, is:

*"Go tell the Spartans, thou that passest by,
That here, obedient to their laws, we lie."*

Aptly has it been said of this noble epigram, "'Tis but two lines and all Greece for centuries had them by heart. She forgot them, and—Greece was living Greece no more."

The lessons of experience, drawn from the pages of the past, teach that when a people forget and fail to honor the memories of those who have rendered loyal, patriotic, unselfish and signal service to their State and to their generation, a vital source of a commendable, and in a popular form of government, indispensable source of inspiration to patriotic duty is lost; for a people who are not proud of the deeds of a noble ancestry and who fail to cherish them in reverent memory, will never do anything worthy to be remembered by posterity. The living can do but little for the dead; but to commemorate the life and service of one who has spent his most active and fruitful years in usefulness and faithful labor for his State, is not only a just tribute to him, but holds up to public view and high regard an example for those who follow after. Such a life is an everflowing well of inspiration, generates faith and stimulates others to high and useful service.

Hence, it is not only our high privilege, but our bounden duty, if we are to prove ourselves not ungrateful, to commemorate the life and public services of one of the most, if not the most distinguished of the citizens of our State, William Dunnington Bloxham.

To the Tallahassee Historical Society is richly due a tribute of sincere praise for the high privilege we today enjoy of assembling here, in company with distinguished officials and citizens of the State, and with appropriate ceremonies, to observe the centennial of the birth of one, whom the intelligent and informed citizenry of the whole State should delight to honor.

The era in which he grew to manhood and the mood of society in which his formative years were passed, did much to fashion his ideals and determine the course of his ambitions. Born in 1835, when the great conflict between the North and the South over State rights was agitating the mind of the whole nation—when the echoes of great debates over the nature of the Union filled the air and the towering figures of Calhoun and Webster dominated the imagination of opposing political schools, his early youth and young manhood were spent amid the political tumults and dissensions arising from the conflicts of strong men, strongly convinced of the justice of their cause and the rectitude of their course. With all the devotion of ardent youth, enhanced by his associations while at William and Mary College, in Virginia, with those who were irrevocably committed to the doctrines of State Rights, State Sovereignty and the inviolability of the compact between the States as expressed in the Constitution, under the terms of which the Union was formed and in accord with which it should continue to exist, unless and only unless, it should be altered in the manner provided for in that instrument, Mr. Bloxham warmly espoused the cause of the South, and thenceforth devoted himself to a political career—not within the sinister meaning to which the term has been perverted, but

rather in its true meaning as, pertaining to the regulation of the government of a state or nation for the preservation of its safety, peace and prosperity.

Having been married to Mary C. Davis, formerly of Lynchburg, Virginia, on October 28, 1856, he then devoted most of his time and energies to the management and improvement of his country estate; but deeply impressed with the critical nature of the times, he gave much thought and study to the great and vital issues then engaging the attention of the serious thinkers of that day.

When the storm of internecine conflict broke upon the Nation, Bloxham cast his lot, his fortunes and the very hazard of his life with the Confederate States. He was elected to the Legislature for the important session of November, 1861, serving there with distinction; but when, in response to the call to arms, Company "C" of the Fifth Florida Regiment was organized, he joined that company and was chosen as its Captain. Though ill health compelled his resignation, he continued in the military service throughout the entire war, under the command of Col. George W. Scott.

At the close of that conflict, disastrous to the fortunes of the South, Captain Bloxham, in company with thousands of the Southland, retired to the peaceful quiet of a country home, where he employed all the energies of hand and mind in the effort to restore prosperity to a stricken and devastated land. He was one of that group of young Southern men, who, though proudly realizing the great contributions of the South to American history, and having no apologies to make for its part in the great struggle, a war of ideals, of principles and loyalty to old and approved maxims of freedom—a war ennobled by valor and self-sacrifice—yet now realized that the South must again become whole-heartedly and unreservedly a part of the Union which it had gloriously done so much to establish, and this despite the fact that they clearly saw the ruin and destruction that the war had left in its wake in the South, its antagonisms, ignoramuses and the corrupt in power, revenge in action, a proud people subjected to ignominious persecution and outrage, and great and noble leaders imprisoned and subjected to humiliating obloquy. But despite the suffering and deep despair of his people, Bloxham caught a clear vision of the future, when the clouds and gloom of misfortune should give way before the bright light of intelligence and merit, and when freedom and prosperity should again smile upon the Southland. To that glad end he devoted himself, his ambitions and brilliant talents. During the turbulent days of Reconstruction his voice was raised in eloquent and persuasive pleas for peace and good order and against violence and forcible resistance to political and social impositions, believing that the salvation of the South and its best and lasting interests was to be wrought out by peaceful means and the exercise of calm and cool intelligence. He accepted the challenge to the South to meet the demands of the hour, to enter wisely upon the great task of restoring moral, social, economic and political standards by patient endurance and untiring efforts, unpoisoned by hate and unwasted by vengeance. On this high plane, he dedicated his energies and his talents to the service of his State.

In 1868, as one of the Democratic candidates for Presidential electors, though facing certain defeat by a Republican Legislature, yet sustained by a firm and unflinching faith that he was laying the foundations upon which to build a better and brighter future, he assumed the responsibility of waging a peaceful battle for the re-establishment of free and honest government and of reviving hope and courage in the hearts and minds of the conservative and enlightened people of Florida.

Again, in 1870, as the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, he was called upon to lead the responsible people of his State to relief from the misguided rule to which they were then subjected. Though receiving a majority of the votes cast at the election of that year, yet by unblushing fraud and bold machination of political power, Bloxham and the majority of the voters of the State were deprived of the fruits of their well earned victory and of their just and legal rights.

When it became necessary, in 1872, for the Democratic party to select a candidate for Governor, one to lead the people out of the political and economic wilderness in which they had wandered for many sore and weary years, William D. Bloxham stood out pre-eminently above all others. A vigorous campaign was waged, one giving much promise of success; but it seemed as if an adverse fate was to frown upon Mr. Bloxham's public career, for on the election day of that year, a

violent storm swept over the southern part of the State, causing a light vote to be polled in that section and again the Republican candidate was installed as Governor.

While the Republican party had been successful in the election of 1872, yet the vigorous campaign waged by the Democrats with the able Bloxham at their head had so aroused the advocates of good government, that a determined effort was made in the memorable year of 1876 to wrest the State from official incompetency and misrule. Hon. George F. Drew was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor, and Mr. Bloxham was placed upon the Democratic Executive Committee, in charge of the campaign, with other notable Democrats, Samuel Pasco, James M. Baker, George P. Raney and Dr. James H. Paine. With all the force of his intellect and his surpassing eloquence, Mr. Bloxham threw himself into the campaign which was destined to emancipate Florida from negro and carpet bag misrule. The people were aroused, despair gave place to hope and an exalted resolve to correct through the peaceful means of the ballot box the many abuses of governmental officials that had existed in the State for the past eight years, animated and impelled to concerted action the best and enlightened people of the State. A large vote was polled, with a majority being cast for the Democratic candidate. By manipulating the results of the election, the Republican majority of the State Canvassing Board, as in 1870, declared the Republican candidate elected. To redress this unconscionable abuse of political power, an appeal was made to the Supreme Court of the State, the last resort of an oppressed, suffering and defrauded people, with the happy result that justice was established, right prevailed and once more there was seated in the Gubernatorial chair a fitting and capable representative of the intelligent, worthy and patriotic citizens of the State.

Referring to Mr. Bloxham's contribution to Florida's welfare, Dr. Paine the last surviving member of the Executive Committee I have just mentioned, in his ninety-fourth year and from his home in St. Petersburg, recently wrote:

"I vividly recall his genial personality and persuasive eloquence, which were material factors in launching that memorable movement for the political and financial redemption of Florida. The era in which Governor Bloxham held the reins of State government was marked by State-wide advancement, and stands out as a red letter page in Florida's history."

In recognition of his great and valuable services in that campaign, as well as of his undisputed ability, Mr. Bloxham was appointed as Secretary of State. In this position he availed himself of the opportunity to become thoroughly acquainted with the condition and needs of the State, with the result that he was well qualified and prepared for the high position that was next offered to him.

Mr. Bloxham became the unanimous choice of the Democratic State Convention in 1880, as candidate for Governor and in the election of that year was elected by a majority of over 5,000 votes. In his inaugural address, he designated healthy immigration, development of the State's varied resources and the education of the rising generation as the three great links in the chain of progress upon which the people could confidently rely for future growth and prosperity, and in conclusion said:

"Knowing no sectional lines and fostering no sectional animosities, let our patriotic impulses be as broad as the Union itself and as pure as the inspiration that gave us the divine injunction of peace on earth, good will towards men."

At the close of his first administration as Governor, in a message to the Legislature, Governor Bloxham said:

"Florida's growth in the last four years must be a source of profound gratification to every lover of the State. The release of our internal improvement fund from threatened bankruptcy and ruin not only augmented our taxable resources by placing a large amount of land upon the tax books, but added an immense impetus to railroad building, thus inviting immigration and capital—all tending to the development of the State and has about doubled our tax resources in that period. The taxable values for 1880 and for several years prior, averaged about thirty-one millions of dollars. Since 1880, these values have an-

nually swollen, until in 1884 they show an assessment of over sixty millions of dollars. No other State in the Union that I am aware of has doubled her resources in the last four years. Florida stands alone in such unprecedented growth."

Governor Bloxham enjoyed the distinction of being one of the few Floridians tendered an appointment as Minister to a foreign country, having been offered the appointment as Minister to Bolivia in 1885; but preferring to remain in Florida, he declined the honor. Subsequently in the same year he was appointed as United States Surveyor for Florida, in which office he served for four years.

In 1890, ex-Governor Bloxham was appointed as Comptroller by Governor Fleming, a position to which he was afterwards twice elected and which he filled for six and one-half years with signal business ability, sound judgment and efficiency, until he was elected and inaugurated as Governor, for the second time, in 1897. He is the only man who ever enjoyed the honorable and exceptional distinction of serving two terms as Governor of the State of Florida, and on January 5, 1897, had the unique experience of simultaneously completing his second term as Comptroller and entering upon his second term as Governor.

Time and the occasion prevent me from dwelling upon the details of the two administrations of Governor Bloxham, though they might prove instructive if not interesting to the present generation. Their nature and character may be inferred from the tribute paid to him by the Democratic State Convention, when towards the close of his second administration, it unanimously and enthusiastically adopted the following testimonial:

"We most heartily endorse the administration of Governor William D. Bloxham, and we express the sincere hope that, after his retirement from the office of Chief Executive, by reason of constitutional limitation, he may live long to counsel and guide the party of which he has been the chief adornment and strength throughout his distinguished and honorable career."

Nature was generous in her gifts to Governor Bloxham, endowing him with the most admirable qualities of heart and mind, the elements being so mixed in him as to make him a great leader of men.

As a statesman, he displayed such vision, wisdom and consummate ability, that he commanded and enjoyed the confidence, trust and following of all who were sincerely interested in the highest welfare of the State. He looked far beyond the present, and with prophetic eye, beheld the future growth and prosperity of the State he loved and served and to whose forward progress and development he richly contributed to assure.

As an administrator of the public affairs of the State at a time of intense economic distress and again during the Spanish-American war, by the exercise of surpassing tact, skill and wisdom, as well as by business executive ability, he successfully and safely guided the State through all the stormy tumults and difficulties that raged in and about it, commanding by his achievements a position of eminence and distinction unsurpassed in the annals of our State. High official position gave no distinction to the man, but the man gave a new distinction and a new dignity to every office that he held. Deeply conscious of the great obligation that public office brought with it, and with a keen sense of responsibility, he cheerfully undertook the accomplishment of his work and fashioned his life to render service. He was considerateness, itself, to all those about him, ever consulting the convenience of his associates rather than of his own.

As an orator, he was facile princeps in his generation. If ever since the days of Plato, of whom the story is told, the attic bees have ever lighted upon human lips and left their persuasive honey without a particle of their sting, it must have been upon those of Florida's most distinguished orator. To those whose pleasure and privilege it was to hear his addresses, was given, it is said, a new perception of the music and beauty and force of words, fitly joined to serious and elevated thoughts. The cadences of his voice charmed the ear and the clarity of his thoughts, swayed the emotion and convinced the reason of his audiences.

As a man he had the true humanitarian spirit, and loving

his fellow man, those who came in contact with him felt the radiance of his nature and responded with love for him. Courtesy and kindly consideration, the outward expression of a lovable and genial nature, marked his relations with all men, whether rich or poor or of high or low degree, and set him apart as one of Nature's true noblemen.

After serving his second term as Governor, he retired to the peaceful pursuits of civil life and the enjoyment of social contact with his friends, in which his soul delighted. It was on September 19, 1907, that Governor Bloxham was married, in Salem, Va., to Mrs. Gertrude Moss Norvell of Henderson, Texas, whose attractive personality and gracious manner won for her many friends during her residence in Florida. As the loving, devoted and considerate companion of his later years, she contributed largely to the Governor's happiness and comfort, and together they found, as the writer of the Odyssey expresses it, that in mortal life,

*"The best, the most blessed state
Is when wife and husband, in accord,
Order the household lovingly. Then those
Refine who hate and those who love
Rejoice, and they, themselves the most of all."*

In the peaceful and happy surroundings of his home in Tallahassee, he passed the evening of an eventful and useful life, in the unalloyed enjoyment of domestic happiness, the love of his friends and the respect and high regard of the entire people of the State. After a short illness, his life of great service to the State and its people came to a peaceful end on March 15, 1911. What nobler epitaph can any man have than that which is appropriately his: "Having served his generation, by the will of God, he fell asleep."

In closing, I can summarize the career of this eminent statesman, this gifted orator, this useful citizen in no better way than in the heartfelt words of one who knew him well, and knowing, could but love and admire him:

"Attaining distinction at the college of William and Mary, as a legislator in the Florida House of Representatives, as an active member of the dominant political party, as an orator and statesman, as Secretary of State and Comptroller, as Governor of the State, in a time of economic distress and again during the Spanish-American war, William D. Bloxham served the people of the State for nearly half a century, with great ability, with absolute fidelity and with unexcelled achievements for the benefit of the State. His memory lives in the hearts of the people he so nobly served and his exemplary life may well be emulated by those who desire to attain success, crowned with honor and the love of their fellow citizens."

THE CHAIRMAN. Besides being the only man twice elected Governor of Florida, W. D. Bloxham is one of the few who have filled more than one Cabinet position in this State. He was Secretary of State before he began his first term as Governor, and served as State Comptroller for seven years preceding his second election to the Governorship. The present Governor and his Cabinet will present a tribute to Governor Bloxham by the Secretary of State, Honorable R. A. Gray.

HON. R. A. GRAY. Mr. Chairman: It is my happy privilege and pleasant duty to present on behalf of the Governor and the Cabinet a brief but nevertheless sincere tribute to the man whose memory we honor today. This tribute takes the form of a resolution.

TRIBUTE

To the Memory of

FORMER GOVERNOR WILLIAM DUNNINGTON BLOXHAM
By

THE GOVERNOR AND HIS CABINET

WHEREAS, we have been invited to participate in the ceremony commemorating the One Hundredth Anniversary of the birth of William Dunnington Bloxham, former Governor, former Secretary of State and former Comptroller of the State of Florida; it is with a deep sense of appreciation that we avail ourselves of this privilege.

The splendid character, integrity, and uprightness of personal and official conduct of this notable and outstanding man in Florida history is so well known that it needs no attempted

encomium. His place in the history of our State is secure for all time.

We feel it peculiarly fitting that this expression of our appreciation come from the Governor and his Cabinet for the double reason that William Dunnington Bloxham not only holds the unique distinction of having been the only man to serve as twice Governor of his State, but also to have held two of the Cabinet offices and in all three of these positions he served with honor and distinction.

THEREFORE, We the Governor and Cabinet officials desire to record our reverence and appreciation of the fine example set by this illustrious Florida citizen in his outstanding service to the State as its Chief Executive and in the office of the Secretary of State and Comptroller. The record of service he left us will be an inspiration to the officials of this State so long as our State shall endure.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) DAVID SHOLTZ,
Governor of Florida.

R. A. GRAY,
Secretary of State.

CARY D. LANDIS,
Attorney General.

J. M. LEE,
Comptroller.

W. V. KNOTT,
State Treasurer.

W. S. CAWTHON,
Supt. of Public Instruction.

NATHAN MAYO,
Commissioner of Agriculture

Great Seal
of the
State of Florida

In testimony whereof, we have signed our names and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Florida.

THE CHAIRMAN. A tribute to the memory of Governor Bloxham from the Justices of the Supreme Court will be presented by the Presiding Justice of the Court, the eminent and eloquent jurist, Honorable William H. Ellis, who will now address us.

JUSTICE ELLIS presented and read the following resolution:

WHEREAS, the members of the Supreme Court of Florida, who, in their official capacity constitute a part of the Judicial Branch of the State Government, desire to participate with the Tallahassee Historical Society in these memorial services commemorating the One Hundredth Anniversary of the birth of William Dunnington Bloxham, and

WHEREAS, the ability, character and efficiency of a citizen of the State, whose activities in any department of the State service have proven his or her fidelity to the basic principles upon which the Government structure rests, merit public recognition and commendation by all citizens of the State whether in or out of the public service;

THEREFORE, be it resolved that we, as members of the Judicial Branch of our State Government, make this public contribution of our deep appreciation of the life and services of the man whose personal history and public record prove him to have been one of Florida's most devoted and loyal citizens.

A native of the State, his childhood and adolescent years were spent in the identical locality in which in his mature and declining years he wrought so well and faithfully for the State and people whom he loved and who loved and honored him.

He was educated for the bar; secured the degree of Bachelor of Laws, but the exigencies of the times and uncertain state of his health led him into a vocation which probably gave him the experience which in later years he used so effectively to establish himself in the affectionate regard of his people and enabled him to render valuable service to them in the official positions which he held. He was a member of the Legislature of 1861, the first session after the Ordinance of Secession; was prevented from actively serving in the Civil War on account of ill health, but held a commission in the Confederate Army; he was nominated as a presidential elector by

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BLOXHAM MEMORIAL SERVICES

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his party in 1868; elected Lieutenant Governor in 1870, but was not inducted into that office because of existing political conditions at that time inimical to his party; served as Secretary of State and as Comptroller; nominated three times for Governor of the State and served two terms in that office.

Pure in character, a lover of peace, hopeful in spirit, an idealist in politics and a believer in honesty and efficiency in the discharge of public business, William D. Bloxham merited in full measure the tribute paid to him at the close of his last administration as Governor of the State by his successor in 1901, which, in the latter's words was: "His services, which have been preeminent, entitle him to the love, admiration and veneration of every Floridian."

Attest:

G. T. WHITFIELD
Clerk Supreme Court
Seal of the Supreme Court
of Florida

J. B. WHITFIELD,
Chief Justice.
W. H. ELLIS,
Presiding Justice.
GLENN TERRELL,
ARMSTEAD BROWN,
RIVERS BUFORD,
FRED H. DAVIS,
Justices.

JUSTICE ELLIS. Mr. Chairman: During the life time of W. D. Bloxham, when, according to the records, he began that excellent political career which inspires these ceremonies commemorative of his birth, an American poet said:

"Tell me not, in mournful numbers,
'Life is but an empty dream!'
For the soul is dead that slumbers,
And things are not what they seem.
'Life is real! Life is earnest!
And the grave is not its goal;
'Dust thou art, to dust returnest,'
Was not spoken of the soul.
'Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time."

Never were words heavier with meaning than those which were uttered first by the golden tongue of Longfellow.

The material things of this life perish and become dust. The wicked flourish but a short time and are cut down. The political time-server may prosper for a while and be applauded by the narrow circle of his parasitic followers, who feed like carrion crows upon the stinking carcass of a betrayed public trust, but a day of reckoning will come when the outraged people seek for spiritual values and will send the political sycophant irrevocably into oblivion.

Such, at least, is the eternal hope of mankind, based upon the belief that life is not an empty dream, that character, efficiency and righteousness are real treasures laid up in the storehouse of man's destiny where rust doth not corrupt and thieves do not break in and steal.

When the limit of human patience is reached with political exploitation of the people in the name of Mammon worship where the destruction of the finer qualities are sacrificed to personal, material advantage, and the phrase civic virtue is a term of derision in the mouths of politicians, the retribution will be swift and certain. France, during the Revolution, met it with the guillotine; Russia met it with the firing squad; Italy with the black shirt tyranny of Mussolini, and Germany with Hitlerism.

If this Government of ours is not a government of righteous purposes and a sincere love for the liberties of mankind, as President Wilson hoped to see it; if it is not a government by the people and for them, as Lincoln said it should be; a government of few restrictions and wide liberties of individual activities, as Jefferson envisioned it; if it does not in all its departments give an example of exalted justice, as Washington hoped it would; then we had as well admit that it has failed, and the boasted protection of our unalienable rights to life and liberty and the pursuit of happiness has no foundation in the institutions we have set up.

Spiritual values, those qualities in human character which urge one to reach a high standard of mental as well as material honesty in all one's dealings in public as well as private life. In government like ours, which is one of laws and not one of men, one's duties are required to be discharged according to the letter and spirit of the law as interpreted by a high and impelling sense of responsibility to the people, and obligation to serve their best interests.

That service requires a spiritual quality which needs no religious pretensions, church affiliations, and assumed attitude of patronizing superiority of paternalistic anxiety to prove its existence. It merely demands a clear conscience, good quality of intelligence and a strong sense of the obligation of the oath of office to support, protect and defend the Constitution and government of the commonwealth.

Such a conception of the duties of a public officer had W. D. Bloxham. During the entire period of fifty years, between 1861 when he became a member of the Legislature to the date of his death in March, 1911 there was never an adverse criticism of him as a public servant; no suspicion that he had used the power of the high offices that he held from time to time to enrich himself or provide an opportunity to others to do so by a breach of public faith.

Even when he was Governor for the first time and found it necessary to sell four million acres of land of the State's domain to pay a claim held against the State by a New York iron merchant, and which had grown, by some mysterious means, from an original debt of only one hundred and thirty-three thousand dollars in 1862 or 1863 to nearly a million dollars in 1880, there was no rumor or suspicion that any part of that large sum clung to his hands to enrich himself by increasing his private fortune. He passed through the transaction unscathed by the breath of scandal, although the sale of the land, the collection of the money and disbursement of it to settle a debt, a large part of which was of questionable justness although it was approved by a Federal Court decision, was largely, if not completely, under his supervision and direction.

When he was Governor from 1881 to 1885 his obligation was under the Constitution of 1868. There was no provision that a Governor should not succeed himself, yet there were no evidences of any activities on his part tending to show that he utilized the great executive powers of his office for the building of political organizations to secure a second term.

When he was unanimously chosen by the Convention of 1896 as the Democratic nominee for Governor the people knew that although he would serve as Governor under the new Constitution of 1885, which does contain such a provision, yet the spirit of it would not be violated in the use by him of his executive powers to build political fences for election to the United States Senate, which at that time was composed of two Senators from each State chosen by the Legislature thereof.

There were no efforts on his part during either administration to extend his executive powers into legislative activities by formulating and fostering so-called administrative measures. He was content to formulate his messages to the Legislature based upon his wide experience and knowledge of State affairs and leave the matters therein suggested to the untrammelled judgment of the persons composing that branch of the Government, reserving to himself the constitutional power of the veto to check ill-advised and harmful legislation.

As Governor he exercised the Supreme Executive power of the State, as the letter and spirit of the Constitution contemplate, and took care that the laws were faithfully executed, using the instrumentalities with which he was provided by the law to that end. There was no effort by him to use his wide and overpowering personal and political popularity to constrain legislative action in the furtherance of some new and untried scheme of social or economic regulation, nor was he a dupe of the political fallacy that governments are established for the purpose of providing a livelihood without labor for all persons the limitations of whose industrial capacities impel them to seek government employment by appointment. No paternalistic form of government or policy appealed to him, and he sought to build no personal political popularity by appealing to the prurient covetousness of those who wish to share in the division of the other man's wealth.

He thought that officers and employees were servants of the people and not their masters.

So in all executive activities he insisted upon and set the

example of urbanity in the discharge of duties. No insufferable egotist clothed in a little brief authority, "most ignorant of that of which he is most assured," offended the sensibilities of any citizen seeking a public service or information concerning it.

Politeness, efficiency and a desire to serve marked the execution of all duties in his department. A public office, however great or small, was in his estimation, as President Cleveland said, a public trust, and its duties were discharged with the same degree of fidelity to honesty and good faith that equity would require of the trustee of a private trust.

My personal acquaintance with Governor Bloxham began in the year 1900. At the Democratic Convention of that year a resolution was offered to submit to the Democratic Primary the question whether the State Capital should be removed from Tallahassee. I was a delegate from Gadsden county and the chairman of our delegation, and opposed the adoption of the resolution upon the ground that it violated the spirit of the Constitution in this: The Capital could be removed to another site only by an amendment to the Constitution proposed by a resolution of the two houses of the Legislature and adopted by a three-fifths vote of each house; that the Legislature was entirely democratic in politics and a vote at a democratic primary was considered binding upon all members of the party, therefore an affirmative vote at the primary election would operate to constrain the members of the party in the Legislature to vote for the proposition to amend the Constitution. Thus a proposition to amend the Constitution would be submitted by a vote of a political party instead of a vote by the members of the Legislature who as representatives of all the people would merely carry out the orders of a majority of a political faction.

Governor Bloxham, who was sojourning in North Carolina at the time, wrote me expressing his hearty approval of the views expressed by me, and upon his return cooperated with the Tallahassee Committee for the defeat of the resolution in the Primary election of that year. Thus even in that matter he fought for the retention of Tallahassee as the Capital City upon Constitutional principles.

Among his last public duties he served as a presidential elector on the Democratic ticket in 1909, and participated in casting Florida's vote for W. J. Bryan for President of the United States and John W. Kern for Vice President.

On March 15, 1911, he died—a faithful servant of the people, loved, admired and venerated by all Floridians.

THE CHAIRMAN. There are many here who knew and loved Governor Bloxham for his exemplary life; and there are many more who know of his exalted attainments and of his services as a part of the history of the State. All of us honor his memory and commend his example as an inspiration to those who sincerely desire and strive to render service for the good of their State and country. We will now be glad to hear from individuals present who knew Governor Bloxham and would like to add a personal testimonial or reminiscence to those already given.

JUDGE AMOS LEWIS of Marianna presented his written tribute to Governor Bloxham without reading it, and it was ordered that such tribute be printed with others in the Journal record.

MR. GEORGE P. RANEY, son of Attorney-General Raney in Governor Bloxham's first cabinet, was called upon by the Chairman.

MR. RANEY. Mr. Chairman: I came here to do honor to the memory of Governor Bloxham and to enjoy this ceremony, and particularly to hear the address of my old friend and schoolmate, Judge Ned Love. His address on the life of Governor Bloxham was a masterpiece. I did not come expecting to be called upon, and it is almost impossible for me to say anything that would add to what has already been said by those who have preceded me.

The name of Governor Bloxham brings up memories of many of his contemporaries who so ably aided him in the years following the Civil War in restoring the government of the State of Florida to her own people. A number of these men in after years I had the pleasure of knowing. My earliest recollection of Governor Bloxham which stands out clearly is seeing him and General Edward A. Perry on the East portico of the old Capitol building on the occasion when the first term

of Governor Bloxham was at an end and the latter was inaugurated Governor of Florida in January, 1885. On that occasion I was a ten year old boy and the sight of these two magnificent men made a lasting impression on my mind. Both of them were soldiers and statesmen, and they both looked the part.

I well remember Colonel John A. Henderson, with a head, an intellect and a personality that might well be compared with Daniel Webster.

There were Mr. W. A. Rawls and General William D. Barnes and Judge Milton H. Mabry, who was Lieutenant Governor in Governor Perry's administration and subsequently served so ably on the Supreme bench of this State, and General David Lang, who led the Florida troops at Gettysburg.

Then there was Captain John D. Perkins, with whom I was intimately acquainted and his memory is most dear to me, and from whose lips I heard the story of the second day at Gettysburg when the fortunes of the Southern Confederacy were at high tide, and who, grievously wounded, lay on the battlefield and witnessed the hopes of the Confederacy go down into despair with the failure of Pickett's charge.

There are other contemporaries of Governor Bloxham who lived here or served here and participated with Governor Bloxham in the political struggles which terminated in victory for the State Democracy in 1876, and who with Governor Bloxham deserve the everlasting gratitude of the people of this State, but time does not permit me to call their names.

It does not detract from the reputation for patriotism, ability and unselfish public service of those men who served their state so well to say that at the head of them all stands **WILLIAM D. BLOXHAM.**

JUDGE REDMOND B. GAUTIER also addressed the meeting.

JUDGE GAUTIER. Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: I am impelled from the circumstances of this occasion to pay my tributes of respect to the memory of William D. Bloxham. As a native of Florida, conscious of my own devotion to the principles of Democracy which impelled the action of Governor Bloxham throughout his long and useful life and as one who has lived the greater part of his life in South Florida, the development of which would at the present time seem strange indeed to Governor Bloxham; not as representing South Florida but as one of its citizens, having a vital interest not only in that part of the state but in the entire state, I hope to voice the appreciation that the people of the state have for the life and work of William D. Bloxham.

What Andrew Johnson was to Tennessee, what Morgan was to Alabama, what Lamar was to Mississippi, what Vance was to North Carolina, what General Hampton was to South Carolina, what Ben Hill was to Georgia, Bloxham was to Florida.

The greatness of Governor Bloxham lies in his devotion to principle, his adherence to conviction, his unselfish service and leadership and his constant adherence to his own ideals.

What he sought to do was to re-establish self-government in Florida, to rid this state of the carpet-bagger, the scallawag, the force and fraud employed by them in government, and to bring to Florida a constant prosperity, growth and development.

It has been said that the era in which he lived was the most tragic era in American history and without intending to be argumentative I respectfully decline to accept that statement. That oppression, fraud and suffering marked his time cannot be denied; but these were natural things growing out of four years of civil strife from which was generated greed, hate and the spirit of domination.

The Republican party, in control of the Federal government, undertook also to control the South and sought the means by which this could be done. Knowing that they could not influence the men of the South, they sought to dominate them by sword and musket and the enfranchisement of negroes, so that the abuses and outrages of the age in which Mr. Bloxham lived were a natural outgrowth of conditions; but if it be true, as it is said to be, that today there are a hundred and forty thousand families on dole in Florida, and if it be true as it is said to be, that there are twenty-two million on dole in the nation subsisting on tax funds paid directly or indirectly by the many and avoided by the few then I think that with truth it can be said not by way of argument but by

way of suggestion for your consideration that Bloxham's era was not the most tragic but that we ourselves are living in the most tragic era in American history because the oppression which we suffer today is without point, apparent cause, justification or excuse.

No time or stress in the history of this country has produced greater patriots than were produced in the era in which Governor Bloxham lived and no time or stress has ever demanded courage, patriotism, unselfish service and devoted leadership more than the present in which we now are undertaking to live.

The Chairman then read the names of those who had sent telegrams and those who had sent written tributes to Governor Bloxham, and stated that under the Resolution of the State Senate all of the messages and tributes and other historic matter presented, would be printed with the proceedings of this meeting as an Appendix to the Senate Journal of 1935.

THE CHAIRMAN. Mrs. W. D. Bloxham, widow of the late Governor, has journeyed here from her home in Dallas, Texas, to attend these ceremonies. I am sure all of us will appreciate it if Mrs. Bloxham will rise and allow us to greet her.

Mrs. Bloxham responded graciously by rising, and was heartily greeted by the entire audience standing. The audience also extended a hearty greeting to Miss Blanche Blake, a niece of Governor Bloxham who had been a member of his family circle.

THE CHAIRMAN. On behalf of the Tallahassee Historical Society and allied organizations and on behalf of the people of Florida, the chairman extends thanks to the audience for its interest and for coming, some of them, great distances to be present with us today; to the speakers of the occasion; to those who sent tributes; to the Chaplain of the Senate and the rector of St. Johns Church; to Mr. Albert H. Roberts who first proposed the memorial to Governor Bloxham and so generously devoted his time and talents to the preparations; to the press of the State; to Hon. W. T. Cash, Hon. R. A. Gray, Hon. Claude Pepper, Captain Lewis M. Lively, Mrs. E. M. Brevard, Mrs. A. J. Henry, and the individual members of the several committees, and to Mrs. H. E. Graham and Miss Mary C. Whitfield who did much of the secretarial work; to the Capital City Band and their director, Mr. J. P. Koscielnny, for furnishing the music for the occasion; to Pat Houstoun Camp, Sons of Confederate Veterans; all of which together made the memorial meeting a fitting tribute to the beloved and revered William D. Bloxham.

The audience will please rise for the rendering of the "Star Spangled Banner" by the Capital City Band, and remain standing while the benediction is pronounced by the Reverend Jeffery Alfrend, rector of St. Johns Episcopal Church of which Governor Bloxham was a member.

In accordance with military usage, the State flag was "dipped" during the playing of the National Anthem, the audience standing until after the benediction.

REVEREND JEFFERY ALFRIEND. May God bless our remembrance of a good man and of his good deeds, and help us to cherish his ideals of honorable dealing between men, and his willing and able service to mankind.

The blessing of God Almighty, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, be with us and remain with us, always. Amen.

At the conclusion of the benediction, the meeting adjourned.

The following telegrams were received:

"Permit me to join the people of Florida today in doing honor to the memory of that distinguished Floridian, Governor William D. Bloxham, whose splendid service and nobility of character stand out for emulation.

"DUNCAN U. FLETCHER."

"I have been urgently called to Phoenix, Arizona, therefore impossible to be with you Tuesday.

"W. B. BISHOP."

"I regret compulsory absence. Please remember me to Mrs. Bloxham.

"R. CAY."

"I regret that unforeseen circumstances will preclude the possibility of my being present today to do honor to the loving memory and charming personality of Florida's noble son and great Governor, statesman and citizen, William D. Bloxham.

"JAMES H. RANDOLPH."

"Let me join in commemorating an event which meant much to our State, for I believe William D. Bloxham stands first among those who have done most for Florida.

"JULIEN C. YONGE."

"It is with deepest regret that my duties here make it impossible for me to be present in person to pay tribute to the memory of Governor William D. Bloxham. From my youth I was a great admirer of Governor Bloxham. He was to me a great inspiration in my early public career as well as down through the years since. I love and honor his memory. He was a courtly and most excellent gentleman and one of the most honorable, the most patriotic and able statesman who ever lived in Florida or any other state. I cherish as a rich heritage for Florida the life and public service of the lamented and honored William D. Bloxham.

"PARK TRAMMELL."

TELEGRAM FROM JUDGE JEFFERSON B. BROWNE

"The record of Governor Bloxham's life and achievements will be so fully recounted by others that anything I may say would be but a repetition. I do however want to express my admiration, respect and love for him, and go on record as one who knew his estimable qualities as a man and public servant; thankful that I saw in him qualities that those who only regarded him as a politician failed to appreciate.

"I was but eighteen years of age when upon my father's request Governor Bloxham appointed me county surveyor. I feel sure I did not take any oath of office, receive a commission or pay any fee.

"I did not meet Governor Bloxham until the summer of 1884, when on my way to the Pensacola convention where General Edward A. Perry was nominated for Governor, I stopped over in Tallahassee to meet the Governor, and was told that he was at home sick, but would be glad to see me there. I went expecting to find a sick man, but instead found an immaculately dressed gentleman sitting before the fire reading. I there came under the spell of his charm, which lasted through his life and the thrill of it is with me still.

"He was not a robust man, and made it a rule to stay at home in bad weather, or if he had the slightest intimation of a cold. By such care of his health, he lived to a ripe old age, preserving his charm of manner and faculties to the end.

"There are traits of his character, such as his love of his fellowman, and his desire not to wound or hurt the feelings of anyone by open act or apparent neglect, that were taken by superficial observers as acts of a politician. I differ from those who, knowing Governor Bloxham slightly or not at all, regarded him as a politician. He was too courtly a gentleman, too inherently a prince to be a politician.

"The outstanding act of his career was the sale of four million acres of swamp and overflowed land to Hamilton Disston for 25 cents an acre. He saw what it meant to Florida; and the subsequent achievements of Governors Jennings and Broward in developing the Everglades were the fruit of the seed sown by Governor Bloxham.

"He was condemned by many for this, but he remained calm and satisfied with his judgment and the purity of his motives. He lived to see that transaction acclaimed as one of the greatest accomplishments of any Governor of Florida.

"About that time I had bought a printing press and was running a small weekly newspaper for my own amusement and edification. I made a study of that transaction and wrote an editorial commending it. Shortly afterwards I received a check for a year's subscription from the Governor and every member of his cabinet. It was the biggest check I received during my career as a newspaper man.

"An incident occurred during the Spanish-American war in which Governor Bloxham figured, that showed in vivid colors the contrast between him and Theodore Roosevelt. When the Governor learned that the train with the rough riders would stop for a few hours in Tallahassee, he appointed a committee to invite the Colonel to meet the cabinet, supreme court justices and distinguished citizens of Tallahassee, in the governor's office.

"Light refreshments and champagne were served. When the champagne was passed to Colonel Roosevelt, he not only refused to take any, but proceeded to criticize the Governor for having champagne in the capitol.

"Justice R. Fenwick Taylor of the Supreme Court who was present, told me of the incident. He said Colonel Roosevelt

was positively insulting. Governor made no response and a hush fell over the gathering, which soon dispersed. No two men were ever more different in culture, refinement and higher graces of a gentleman than Governor Bloxham and Roosevelt. The one kindly, considerate to the sentiments and feelings of others, the other self-centered, and coarse to the verge of vulgarity. Roosevelt's criticism of Bloxham was like a satyr criticising hyperion—or thesities teaching Sir Walter Raleigh the proprieties.

"Among my treasured keepsakes is a letter from Governor Bloxham on the occasion of my father's death. I have never read a letter that seemed so to breathe heartfelt sympathy. In it he spoke of my father as 'a kindly Virginian gentleman,' an 'upright and honored and honorable citizen, and one of Florida's leading men.' I shall pass it on to my son.

"For many years Governor Bloxham's name was a household word in Key West, connected as it was with an event that was spoken of as 'the Bloxham riot.' I quote from my history of Key West, 'Key West, the Old and the New,' about what occurred at that meeting

"In the year eighteen seventy-two the Democrats made their first organized effort to wrest the state from the Republican party, and Colonel John A. Henderson and Hon. W. D. Bloxham made a speaking tour through the State. When they reached Key West, a meeting was held at the corner of Front and Duval streets, about where the First National Bank now stands. It was the first big political gathering since 1860, and there was great excitement on both sides. The speaking had not progressed far when someone (said to have been Mr. John H. Gregory, a whole-souled, genial, big-hearted, generous fellow) discharged a pistol in the air. The wildest confusion followed, each side thought they were being attacked; shouts of 'murder,' 'O hell,' 'I'm cut,' 'somebody shot me,' were heard on all sides and a stampede began. The women screamed, the white people scurried to the third ward, the negroes lit out for their homes in the first ward. Whatever slight injuries were sustained were caused by persons running into each other, in their desire to escape the supposed riot. Highly imaginative persons on both sides, for many years, believed they had witnessed a serious race riot, but it was the source of infinite jest to the distinguished orators whose meeting had been so summarily broken.' The Governor often laughed with me about this incident.

"I was a warm advocate of Governor Bloxham for the U. S. Senate when he and General Edward A. Perry were opponents, although I yielded to no one in my admiration of General Perry's great services to the South in the Confederate Army and his magnificent character and ability.

"With three such candidates as Bloxham, Perry and Pasco, it was a battle of giants. We will see no contests between men of this calibre while the primary system lasts. It may not be inappropriate here to preserve the witticism of that philosopher and satirist, John G. Spottswood, when the primary system was adopted in eighteen-ninety, that 'the time will come when the only persons who will be candidates, will be those who might get higher but can't get any lower.'

"Governor Bloxham was once placed in an unfortunate and embarrassing situation by the persistence of importunate politicians. The senatorial contest of 1891 was a clear-cut issue between the domination of the Democratic party by the railroad corporations and the people. Senator Call was the target of the corporations, and those like myself, including Judge H. F. Atkinson of Miami and ex-Congressman Frank Clark, among the few survivors of that legislature, espoused the cause of Senator Call. For several months John F. Dunn, banker of Ocala, was the only avowed candidate against Senator Call. For reasons best known to themselves, the politicians among the populist party joined forces with the corporations in opposition to Senator Call, and on the day of the caucus, they turned thumbs down on Mr. Dunn because he was a banker. That afternoon it was whispered that Bloxham would be the anti-Call candidate, but this report was denied by many of his friends. It was more or less of a surprise, then when Hon. Charles Dougherty of Volusia arose and put Governor Bloxham in nomination. Many of the latter's warmest friends almost wept when they were forced to vote against him, but they were pledged to Senator Call and the principles he represented, and there was no help for it. I think I have never cast a ballot with more regret than I did when I voted against him.

"Governor Bloxham immediately issued a statement that he was not a candidate for the Senate and had refused permission to have his name placed in nomination.

"I think I never heard a voice that so expressed generosity of spirit, kindness of heart, warmth of affection and love of his fellowman as that of Governor Bloxham. There was no artificiality in it. It could not be assumed. He was a loving and lovable man; a veritable Chevalier Bayard, "sans peur et sans reproche."

"Through all his public life he was one:

Who makes by force his merit known,
And lives to clutch the golden keys,
To mould a mighty state's decrees,
And shape the whisper of the throne.
The pillar of a peoples hope,
The centre of a world's desire.

"JEFFERSON B. BROWNE."

WRITTEN TRIBUTES TO GOVERNOR BLOXHAM

From Individuals

By DR. JAMES H. PAINE

The Only Surviving Member of the Democratic State
Executive Committee of 1876.

Closely verging on the century milestone in life's journey, I find the weight of years will prohibit my attendance at the memorial observance of the 100th birthday anniversary of our departed friend, Governor William D. Bloxham.

I formed his intimate friendship as a delegate to the Democratic State convention at Quincy in 1876. Florida's financial credit had fallen to a deplorably low level. The apparently interminable output of State, county, school and municipal treasury warrants often failed to find cash buyers even at one-fifth face value, and were useful only for paying tax levies. William D. Bloxham was prominently aligned with the progressive delegates who finally nominated candidates pledged to check financial misrule. In the State-wide and hotly contested campaign which followed, his magnetic eloquence was a potent factor in assuring victory. The epochal national electoral crisis of 1876 nullified Florida's narrow Presidential majority, but failed to shake the decisive vote endorsing Democratic State control.

Florida owes grateful remembrance of the loyal men who won the battle for reform in 1876. Among them is the name of William D. Bloxham.

JAMES H. PAINE.

By SENATOR DUNCAN U. FLETCHER

It is well to pay tribute to the life and public service of that great Floridian who was loved by the people to a degree seldom, if ever, approached. Other public officials had their admirers and close friends. Others were respected and esteemed, generally, but Governor Bloxham seemed to warm the hearts and attract the real affection of the people. He felt towards them the same way—as neighbors and friends.

He was courtly, courteous, kind and considerate towards all. He was a gentleman, may I say, of the old school; a patriotic leader, with a clear conception of fiduciary responsibility; a conscientious public official with a consecrated sense of duty.

His career was illustrious and brought honor to Florida.

Distinguished in appearance, as well as in his nobility of character, his name is treasured and his exemplary life and inspiring service will be kept in our memory.

DUNCAN U. FLETCHER.

By JUDGE N. P. BRYAN

United States Circuit Court

I wish I could have attended the exercises held in memory of Governor Bloxham on the centennial anniversary of his birth. I inherited a fondness for him, as he and my father were contemporaries and life-long friends.

Governor Bloxham grew up with the State, and to its welfare he gave the full measure of a patriot's unselfish devotion. From the days of the Civil War, through the reconstruction period, to the end of his life in 1911, whether in or out of office, he was an acknowledged leader in our public affairs, and held the unwavering confidence and respect of all the people. If the State honored him time and time again with its important offices, even unto the highest, he was in each of them in turn an honor to the State. The citizens of Florida a

quarter of a century after his death still hold in tender memory his private life and public services. I am not one of those who seem to believe that he belonged to pioneer days and would be unappreciated or considered out of place in our more complicated civilization of today. Men like Bloxham stand out from the crowd in any age.

N. P. BRYAN.

GOVERNOR AND MRS. BLOXHAM

By (MRS. W. S.) MAY MANN JENNINGS

As the administration of my husband, the late William Sherman Jennings, as Governor of Florida, 1901, to 1905, immediately followed the last term of Governor and Mrs. W. D. Bloxham, I feel that it is especially fitting that I should accept the invitation of Chief Justice J. B. Whitfield, to join in a much deserved tribute to one of Florida's most distinguished Governors and his wife. I consider this opportunity to have a small part in this celebration a great privilege and regret that I can not be present in person but will share with you in the occasion in spirit.

Mr. Jennings came to the Governor's chair as Florida's youngest Governor. We both treasured and deeply appreciated the warm welcome and cordial friendship accorded us by Governor and Mrs. Bloxham and the citizens of Tallahassee. The Bloxhams took as much enthusiastic interest in Governor Jennings' inauguration as we did ourselves. It was still the custom for the outgoing Governor and his lady to stand in line at the inaugural reception and present the friends they had made during the administration to their successors. I liked the custom and regret exceedingly the new order of things. There are old customs which for their spirit of good fellowship should endure.

There are few who had the good fortune to know the Bloxhams as we did, except of course their neighbors and close friends. We had the deepest esteem and greatest appreciation for them. Governor was always cordial and chivalrous, and possessed an ease and rare charm of manner rarely attained by men, which endeared him to the citizens of Florida. His repeated election to high office was ample proof of his popularity, his ability and statesmanship.

There will be many here to pay tribute to Governor Bloxham and as the one survivor of the four people most concerned at the time when we came to Tallahassee, I particularly want to pay tribute to the greatly honored Mary C. Davis Bloxham, the beloved wife and helpmate of the Governor of Florida.

In later years the demand has been greater upon women whose husbands have been called to high office, until now it is expected that women take their places in public life with their husbands. Mary Bloxham, who enjoyed the distinction of having been Florida's first lady for two terms, was what I consider a fitting model for all women, in like positions to follow. A great deal of Governor Bloxham's popularity was due to Mary Bloxham. I enjoyed their friendship over a period of years and at all times the Bloxhams kept open house. Never was Southern hospitality more graciously and delightfully dispensed, as it was in their home. Mrs. Bloxham was the master of the art of home-making. Mrs. Bloxham's sterling qualities of character were reflected in the devotion of their friends and in the admiration of mere acquaintances. She was sweet and at all times dignified and womanly. She was frank, sincere, unassuming, cordial and generous and a most devout Christian woman. She had the rare qualification of making every one feel at ease and at home in her home and the warmth of her welcome lingered with you.

In one sense of the word, Mary Bloxham was pioneering in a new field for women and with her rare good sense and splendid judgment, she set a new standard of efficiency in political life for the women of Florida, one which we may well follow. I still think of her with great pride, as having so ideally graced the highest offices in the gift of the people of Florida, with unsurpassed success.

Governor Jennings and I were privileged to have enjoyed the rare good fortune to have lived in the time of Governor and Mrs. W. D. Bloxham and counted them our friends. I have the most delightful memories to treasure of my four, never-to-be-forgotten years spent in Tallahassee during my beloved husband's administration and our many dear friends whom I still cherish and especially our dear friends, the Bloxhams.

(MRS. W. S.) MAY MANN JENNINGS.

By JUDGE FRANCIS B. CARTER

William D. Bloxham, a native son of Florida, was a most remarkable man. Among the foremost of those who succeeded in rescuing the State Government from the group of men who, aliens to its soil, out of sympathy with its people, amid the disasters left by Civil War, under the pretense of reconstruction, plundered its resources, oppressed and misgoverned its citizens, he was an indispensable aid in restoring the prestige and credit of the State and the rights and liberties of its people. In rendering this aid he occupied many of the highest public positions, among them being Secretary of State, Comptroller, Lieutenant Governor and Governor. So highly were his services valued, and so popular did he continue in public estimation, he was twice made Governor for terms not succeeding one the other, but separated by a period of more than a decade, a distinction not attained by any other Governor of the State, no one of whom has ever been elected for a second term. In public affairs Governor Bloxham took action only after he had made the fullest investigation of all pertinent facts and after mature consideration and deliberation upon the facts ascertained. He freely consulted and advised with those who shared with him the burdens of the State and reached his conclusions after carefully sifting and weighing their arguments and opinions, basing what he did upon his convictions as to the right and as to what the public interest, so ably represented by him, required.

Possessed of those characteristics which endear one not only to the individual, but to the many, Governor Bloxham was kind, frank, considerate, friendly, sincere, the very essence of politeness, never forgot or deserted a friend, and his friends were legion. He was intellectual and of pleasing appearance; his judgment was deliberate and sound and he was an orator of high rank. He was hospitable to a degree seldom found in others and his home was always open and filled with friends and admirers. His high character was recognized and respected by every one including his political rivals. He was readily approachable at all times by those seeking his advice or aid, to each of whom he gave respectful attention, kind consideration, sage advice and aid when necessary.

Governor Bloxham was fond of humor, was himself full of it and frequently interspersed his speeches with anecdotes to relieve the tedium of a dry subject, the presentation of statistical matters, or to bring home to his audience the importance of a thought which he wished to impress upon it. No man in public life could surpass him in carrying conviction to his hearers by means of homely every day illustrations and humorous anecdotes, and no one ever had a greater or more enduring share of popularity. It is fit that this celebration of the hundredth anniversary of his birth should be held; that the present generation may be reminded by his contemporaries of the eminent and effective services rendered by him for their State in time of its greatest need, and that expression may be given of the appreciation of those services which contributed so largely and beneficially to the reestablishment and upbuilding of the State and to its lasting prosperity.

It is fit that by these public ceremonies, the high character, the useful and exemplary life and the eminent public service of Governor Bloxham be made a matter of record as an inspiration to the present and succeeding generations, and as a deserved tribute to the memory of one of the outstanding men produced by the State of Florida, who gave so willingly and freely of his time and talents in order that his own and succeeding generations might be restored to and enjoy the blessings of liberty.

FRANCIS B. CARTER.

By HON. W. V. KNOTT
State Treasurer

It is both a privilege and a pleasure to express my admiration for the late Governor Wm. D. Bloxham. Having been employed by Governor Bloxham, in his last administration, to audit the accounts of public officials, I have felt that whatever honors have come to me thereafter, I owed in part to the favor of Governor Bloxham in giving me this relatively modest employment, and to his unflinching kindness and encouragement to me in performing the duties entrusted to me at the time.

Governor Bloxham was my friend. As truly as may be said of anyone, he was also the friend of all the people of Florida. Though his early political leadership was in a period torn by Civil War and still greater (in many ways), problems of reconstruction, and his last administration was in a period of

unusually bitter factionalism in his own party, he retained through all of these conditions the respect and the good will of his opponents, as well as the devotion of his friends.

The first and the last of a line of valiant Confederate soldiers to serve as Governor of Florida, it was, I believe, a very great satisfaction to Governor Bloxham that his second administration should have given him the opportunity, as commander-in-chief of the Florida State Troops, to direct and to encourage the enthusiastic enlistment of the Florida volunteers in defense of a re-united country, in the Spanish-American war. In peace as in war, Governor Bloxham was able, sincere, courageous and patriotic. In honoring his memory, our State honors itself.

W. V. KNOTT.

By W. M. McINTOSH

I desire to pay my tribute to Governor William D. Bloxham, one of the most lovable men I ever had the pleasure of knowing. I admired his manhood, I respected his ability, and one of the precious jewels of my memory was his friendship.

As a man, Governor Bloxham stuck to his principles even when the majority was against him. No hope of paltry gain would swerve him from what he thought to be right. And in fighting wrong he was always willing to expend time, money and physical strength.

His ability was of a most unusual sort. He understood the principles of government and saw what would benefit his native state. He was well versed in the principles of Democracy and he understood how to apply those principles in successful administration. His executive ability was unquestioned and he had a rare understanding of how to pick his subordinates.

Governor Bloxham's ability was shown many times on the stump when speaking in behalf of his party. He had an eloquence that particularly appealed to his hearers, and to him more than any other one man is due Florida's rescue from carpetbag rule in 1876. Yet the Governor's ability to win political success was not of the sort that incurred the hatred of his opponents. Among those he combated he had many a friend, whose respect had been won because Bloxham was a fighter—one who used the methods of a gentleman.

Governor Bloxham was my neighbor, hence I knew him more intimately than most persons could. It is thought by many cynical persons that our respect for great men would be much less if we had to live in close contact with them. This was not so with Governor Bloxham—his closest neighbors were his friends and those who contacted him daily were apt to love him most. I am a witness to his friendliness, his sympathetic disposition and his lovable qualities. Without solicitation he asked me to take a position in the Capitol, and there I had opportunity to observe him as an administrator. My work as a subordinate of his made me respect him more than ever and I was grappled to him, as it were, "by hooks of steel." I felt like he took a personal interest in me. I was not a mere cog in a wheel, but was filling as he thought, an important official function.

Seldom do we see the like of this great man. His ability was not of the common sort, his wisdom not that which comes from mere possession of knowledge. His courtesy seemed born in him and his understanding of his fellows intuitive.

Let us who remember him and others who read of him strive to imitate his virtues to the best of our ability.

W. M. McINTOSH.

Note:—Mr. McIntosh served in the Comptroller's office for fifty-five years, and resigned as Chief Clerk, June 30, 1933. For many years he was Secretary and Treasurer of the State Internal Improvement Fund and was an able and faithful official of the State. He was a close friend and assistant to Governor Bloxham as Governor and as Comptroller of the State.

By WILLIS M. BALL

Editor-in-Chief of The Times-Union

It will be impossible for me to attend the memorial exercises commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Hon. William D. Bloxham.

Governor Bloxham was my personal friend and it would be a joy for me to join in doing honor to his memory.

It was my pleasure to have been closely associated with him

during both of his terms of office as Governor of Florida, 1881 to 1885 and 1897 to 1901. He was a good friend, a student, a clear thinker and a just and impartial executive.

The foundation of my knowledge of State affairs was built by frequent conversations with Governor Bloxham in his office and in his home. Any success I may have had in newspaper work was due largely to his kindly advice and able assistance. Some of the strongest and best editorials I ever wrote were based on information gleaned from records in his private library in his home, to which I had access at my pleasure.

I shall always revere the memory of William D. Bloxham—a man among men—and I rejoice that his friends are holding these memorial exercises.

WILLIS M. BALL.

By SENATOR J. A. HENDLEY

The Last Survivor of the Constitutional Convention of 1885

Governor Bloxham, to my mind, was the most outstanding man that Florida has had to this day. He lived in the days when we needed such men, a day when carpet bag and bayonet rule hung like a funeral pall over our State. He was honorable, brave, true to his party and loyal to his friends. When young democracy from Southern States, began to fill up South Florida, how gladly he extended to us the welcome hand, and insisted that we take an active part in the fight to redeem the State.

During the days of reconstruction he was one of the leading men in our fight to overcome negro legislatures and carpet bag governors who had plunged the State in debt.

Yes, yes to know Governor Bloxham was to love him.

J. A. HENDLEY.

By SENATOR C. F. BARBER

Permit me to lend my support to the services to be held in honor of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of one of Florida's greatest men, William D. Bloxham.

I began studying this great statesman, when as a young man I began taking an interest in politics, and especially so in freeing Florida from Republican and carpet bag rules, which enabled me to understand and appreciate the ability, energy and untiring effort put forth in behalf of Florida, and it is my opinion that as time passes the memory of this great statesman will stand out in the pages of history with increasing popularity and his services to our State be more appreciated.

It was my privilege to be a member of the Baker County delegation to the State Democratic convention held at Ocala in 1896, when this distinguished statesman was nominated for Governor for his second term, and I led this delegation in their efforts to secure his nomination and his election after having been nominated.

I represented the twenty-ninth Senatorial district comprising Baker and Clay counties during the 1897 and 1899 sessions of the Legislature, this placed me in the position of very close association with Governor Bloxham during his second term as Governor and the more intimate my acquaintance and association the greater my admiration, and respect for the ability, wisdom and sterling character of this great and distinguished statesman.

Infirmities of age prevent my attending your ceremonies personally; therefore, I am sending this short message reviewing my knowledge and association with the man, who in my opinion made Florida its most able Governor and a statesman whose memory is cherished by all sincere Floridians.

C. F. BARBER.

By SENATOR L. J. REEVES

I am just in receipt of your very kind invitation to the Bloxham memorial. I know of no event that would give me more pleasure than to attend this, but I am compelled to decline the invitation on account of illness and blindness. I knew Gov. Bloxham very well. I knew him to be a man of education, culture, and refinement. These coupled with his wisdom and his love of humanity enabled him at times to soar into the realm of sublimity, yet, when one met him man to man in the walks of life he was as simple as a child. It would have been a pleasure to have known his secret thoughts on public affairs but like most great men he kept his very innermost thoughts to himself.

I know of no man in public life of Florida to whom it would

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be more pleasure to pay a tribute of respect. He, in my estimation was what we mean when we say, "he belonged to the old school." He buffeted the tide with a valour and simplicity that few men possess.

L. J. REEVES.

By SENATOR D. A. FINLAYSON

When Bloxham, a native, lived and served his State, public office was regarded as a public trust to be held by him whose virtues, unheralded by himself, were recognized by all the people; not a benefit sought by and bestowed upon the seeker because of his own highly exaggerated letters of self-commendation and promise. Self-praise and self-seeking bespoke a weakness which, in itself, disqualified for office.

No stronger evidence could be furnished of the high position he held among his fellow-men, even in his early manhood, than when, back in 1872, he was acclaimed the leader to battle the State back to constitutional government from the struggling usurpation of carpet-bagism, and restore power to the hands of intelligence and virtue.

And from that day on, until the days of his usefulness were ended, practically his entire public life was spent in the service of his state; and, though twice exalted to her highest office, never did he refuse his service to her in the humblest place she might command. In his unselfish modesty he proclaimed his virtues.

His powers of oratory, too, knew but one or two equals, and were unstintingly used to guide his people into the ways of honest and intelligent self-government; and no son of Florida ever held more complete sway with her people, for he was the best beloved of them all.

D. A. FINLAYSON.

By COL. J. J. WILLIE

I want very much to attend the Bloxham Memorial, but my going depends on my health on that particular date. I am now eighty-nine years old, and don't get about as lively as I did when I was twenty; so, if I am well enough, I will be there, surely.

J. J. WILLIE.

By JUDGE AMOS LEWIS

Mr. Chairman, Members of Tallahassee Historical Society, Ladies and Gentlemen: It is my pleasure and privilege to speak in memory of one of Florida's greatest citizens, William D. Bloxham, Governor of Florida, and to hold up this great character to you, and commend his life and works to the youth of the generations that are to follow.

In the beginning, I reflect upon the past to tell the people of this State that Governor Bloxham greatly and definitely inspired me to enter the field of service which takes one into public life. His life has ever been a source of inspiration to me as I have tried faithfully to render efficient service to my people. Well do I remember as a boy seven or eight years of age, the presidential campaign of 1884, hearing this great character speak in the town of Greenwood, my birthplace. There and then he made me his friend by the genuineness of his character, the forcefulness of his speech, and by the dignity of his appearance. A chum of mine several years my senior, on the night of the election of that year, had occasion to be very happy as a result of too much strong drink, and as a result of his father's victory in the campaign against a negro for the office of constable of that district. After the returns were announced this chum shouted: "Hurrah for Dad, he has carried the solid South." A little later when it was definitely known that the Democratic ticket had been successful, I felt like shouting: "Hurrah for Bloxham, he helped carry the solid South."

He served the State as its Governor under very trying circumstances. His first term was during the time when it was necessary to bring to a successful close the ruins of a Civil War, and to smother the period of depression by bringing to a close the days of reconstruction. This could be done only by setting a new pace for the people in education, government, and politics. Governor Bloxham was an officer in the Civil War, and no one knew better than he that every institution in the Southland had been destroyed—the home, institutions

of public schools, civic institutions, state and county governments, etc. Thank God, these institutions have been rebuilt, and it is entirely fitting that great praise be given such men as Governor Bloxham who put character in the rebuilding, and by virtue of his character these rebuilt institutions have been able to shine brighter and more forcibly. Governor Bloxham holds the distinct honor of having served the people of his State twice as Governor, and in other state official capacities.

In 1897 was the beginning of his second term as Governor, and it was at this time my appreciation and respect for the man became crystallized. I had just been admitted to the bar, and I had occasion to visit Tallahassee, go before the Governor on a business mission, and I remember his gentility, his fairness, his kindness, and his sympathy, as well as if it had been only yesterday. To know him was to love him more.

The political situation in the South was putting democracy to its supreme test during 1896. The popular vote was divided in several ways, and all political parties were sponsoring their candidates with all the power that could be manifested. Governor Bloxham headed the Democratic ticket, and when he carried us safely through the battle, I felt like shouting as I did in 1884. Those were days of unrest. Security was wavering, education was demanding greater respect and support. Government had to be broadened to meet the demands of the people. Social welfare could not be ignored. Immigration to our fair State had to be dealt with wisely. Wisdom and justice were the needs, and Governor Bloxham was the man of the hour.

I would like to confine my further remarks in memory of this great Floridian to a few of his many outstanding qualities and ideals. In the first place, I wish to declare to his close friends and to the people at large, that he was in every sense of the word a great and true statesman. A statesman is one who has purposed in his mind and heart to serve his fellowman. A statesman has a desire to do for others. Too often we refer to men as statesmen without closely defining statesmanship. Hence, we brand modern politicians as being statesmen when as a matter of fact such politicians have but one desire, that of being served. But in addition to Governor Bloxham's statesmanship, I wish to declare to my fellow countrymen that he was the outstanding politician of his day. A politician in the true and high sense of the word; that type of politician who faced the issues of government fairly and bravely; that type who never imposed upon the truth to carry the burden of false statements in order that additional glory and respect may be his to bear and enjoy. I believe if you had the definition of a politician from Mr. Bloxham himself, he would tell you that the usefulness of such one is determined by the wisdom of his leadership. Leadership has ever been a great need of the Republic, and this need should be supported by the faithful followship on the part of the masses. It gives me great pleasure to say that Governor Bloxham was capable of exercising wise leadership in his day, and he persuaded the masses they would be safe in following him. As a result of such qualities, Florida experienced a progressive and memorable administration of public affairs.

In the next place, I wish to speak of him as an educator. Worthwhile knowledge can prosper only when it is rooted in the principles of truth and character, and purpose and ideals approved by the better element of society. The opportunity of education knocked at the doorway of his life, and being a keen observer, he seized upon that opportunity to take every advantage of it by hard work and patience. He began surveying fields which later yielded knowledge sufficient to take him to the end of the way, a student of affairs, still sweet in character, pleasing in personality, kind at heart, and in sympathy with all that is good and right. By seizing upon that opportunity others were enabled to make similar surveys, and too have become educated. And by that process interest has grown in such proportions that today education has become a definite part of government and life, and equal opportunities are being extended to all the youth of our land.

In closing my remarks, I wish to speak of this great Floridian in a very peculiar way. I wish to describe him in such a way as he has never been spoken of before that I know of. My fellow countrymen, he was a country gentleman, a man who knew the hardships of life on the farm, a man who knew the source of all prosperity and wealth, a man who knew the source of real happiness in the activities and opportunities which the wide-open spaces, the pioneer plantations afforded

mankind in those days. On the farm his character and personality had opportunity to grow and develop in keeping with, and in proportion as God has revealed his great book of nature to man. There he could meditate and live in the depths of worthwhile things. It was not by accident that we know him to be the man he was. Neither was it by accident that he found his way in public life. The State of Florida needed a man, and from the countryside this man responded to do honor to himself and to his State and people. I am glad that I can remember him as a great country gentleman, and I commend his life that it may never be forgotten.

AMOS LEWIS.

By COL. RAYMOND CAY

Should my strength permit I will be glad to be present when Tallahassee, my adopted home, honors herself by honoring the memory of her greatest native son, William D. Bloxham.

As Commander in Chief of the State's Military forces, he promptly and efficiently raised the First Florida regiment for the war in Cuba.

At a review of troops in Florence, Alabama, before the President, Mr. McKinley, said: "This regiment marches like regulars."

Honored as their Governor, but loved as neighbor and friend, his kindly greetings never can be forgotten by the people of Tallahassee. He seemed never to forget a face or a name. As he passed along the street everybody felt better, for their hearts had been warmed by a cheering word and the friendly grip of a generous hand.

RAYMOND CAY.

By COL. L. A. PERKINS

My earliest recollection of Governor Bloxham was when, as a child, I was invited by him, together with my schoolmates, to visit his plantation during the cane grinding season in the Fall of the year, to enjoy the cane juice and warm syrup, as only a boy can enjoy them.

As a youth, many were the quail and wild duck I killed in the fields and on the ponds of his plantation.

When I became a man, my wife and I spent many pleasant evenings with him and his charming wife, we being neighbors; and lastly I followed his earthly remains down the hill and saw them consigned to "Mother Earth" in the Episcopal cemetery.

I have in my possession a Commission from Governor Bloxham dated February 4th, 1897, appointing me Assistant Adjutant General on his Military Staff, with the rank of Colonel. This commission also bears the signatures of John L. Crawford, Secretary of State, one of the greatest statesmen of his day in Florida, and Patrick Houston, Adjutant General of Florida. At the battle of Natural Bridge during the Civil War, Captain Houston and his gallant battery of artillery were largely responsible for saving our beautiful Capital City from being captured by the Union forces, ours, I believe, being the only Southern capital east of the Mississippi river that did not fall into the hands of the enemy.

These gentlemen have long since passed to the "Great Beyond."

Two years ago I passed the "three score and ten year" mark, the time allotted by the "Good Book" for man to live. When I too shall have "crossed over the river that marks the unknown shore," my earnest wish shall be that I will meet again my friends William D. Bloxham, John L. Crawford and Patrick Houston.

L. A. PERKINS.

By DR. LOUIS de M. BLOCKER

William D. Bloxham, the smiling Governor. He always met his fellowman with a smile and "how-do-you-do my dear friend, how are those good folks at home?" This salutation remained with him always. He was a courtly gentleman under all circumstances. He was elected for many responsible offices which he filled with honor and when his office expired he was as popular as when elected. I am not aware of any man occupying a political position that was possessed of such a rare faculty. His wisdom in adjusting the complex problems of his office showed a wonderful mentality and his art of reconciling and harmonizing antagonizing factions was remarkable.

The Disstonland purchase engineered by him was one of

the first great events that caused people to interest themselves in the possibilities of our wonderful State. His untiring efforts for betterment of his beloved State was his one thought.

I bow my head in the most profound reverence and greatest honor for such a man. In the days when he was our chief executive he encountered in his daily work many obstacles, bewilderingments and entanglements, and had it not been for his uncanny wisdom he could never have accomplished what he did. It is truly saddening that such men, with their accumulated experiences and knowledge which are such treasures for the good of their fellowman, are compelled by age and the law of nature to pass silently along to enter into the spiritual world on new adventures. Yet to those who were his friends and associates the memories will linger like the sweet perfumes of the flowers and their thoughts of him will always be one of kindness and happiness, and live through the ages. I had the pleasure to serve under him for four years and I found him ever thoughtful, kind and considerate.

"O Lord by these things men live, and in all these things is the life of my spirit."—Isaiah XXXVIII-16.

LOUIS de M. BLOCKER.

By JUDGE R. L. ANDERSON

I am grateful for the opportunity of joining in a tribute to one whose character, life and services, public and private, so truly entitle him to be honored in today's memorial ceremonies.

I knew Governor Bloxham well enough to fully appreciate his high qualities as a man and a public servant. Although my contacts with him were neither frequent nor intimate, yet, I may truly say my own life has been singularly influenced by what he did and by what he was.

When in his first term as Governor he effected the sale of four millions of acres of state lands to Hamilton Disston and others, the publicity given this transaction through the press caused me to leave my native state and to become a citizen of Florida.

In early June, 1881, while traveling with several other prospectors, seeing Florida for the first time, I had the good fortune to meet the Governor on a lonely road in the forests of Sumter county, as he was returning from a trip to Southern Florida. The few minutes talk our party enjoyed with him made us, strangers, feel at home. His personal charm and infectious enthusiasm for the future of his native state captivated us.

My first work in this state resulted directly from the Disston purchase, and for about a year I was an employee of the Philadelphia purchasers, engaged in inspecting and classifying their lands.

In after years, I called on the Governor whenever in Tallahassee, and on a few occasions visited him in the evening at his home. This later association served to strengthen my first impression of him. I learned from him much of the history of Florida, with many interesting incidents of his own life and that of other leaders in state affairs. I also came to honor and esteem him as one of those gifted men—

"Whose powers shed round him in the common strife,
Or mild concerns of ordinary life,
A constant influence, a peculiar grace."

Apart from his public and official acts, many notable, and all done in the interest of the public welfare, William D. Bloxham holds his place in the hearts of those who knew him, and who recall his life history, as one of—

"The choir invisible
Of those immortal dead, who live again
In minds made better by their presence."

R. L. ANDERSON.

By JOHN H. CARTER

I thank you for your invitation to attend the memorial exercises commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of Governor Bloxham's birth, and I will make it a special point to attend.

Bloxham was Governor when I went to Tallahassee to college in September 1883. I became well acquainted with him, as he seemed interested in all young men. I remember his

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BLOXHAM MEMORIAL SERVICES

private secretary, Ormond Chaires. The only employee in the Governor's office. Before the day of stenographers and writing machines.

When he became Governor the second time I was practicing law in Marianna. He remembered me, and employed me to examine the title to the tract of land on which the State Reform School was located, and still is.

When I maintained a summer home at Asheville, North Carolina, he visited me in my home there. Down to his death we were friends.

I with thousands of his old time friends regard him as Florida's outstanding Governor and citizen.

JOHN H. CARTER.

By PETER O. KNIGHT

Thank you so very much for your kind invitation to attend and participate in the 100th anniversary of the birth of Governor Bloxham, but circumstances are such that I shall be unable to be present. This I regret more than I can tell you.

I became acquainted with him during the legislative session of 1889, when I was a boy member of it from Lee county. He was of great assistance to me in the performance of my duties as a legislator, and subsequently to that time and until his death we were more than devoted friends.

He was no politician. He never participated in anything factional, political or otherwise. He was a statesman in every sense of the word. The welfare, prosperity, growth, development, and well-being of Florida was to him an obsession. He took more interest in it than in his private affairs.

He was educated to be a lawyer. He had a splendid legal education, but he never practiced his profession. No one was more acquainted with the principles upon which this magnificent republic was founded, or state constitutional questions, than he. His legal equipment, his knowledge of the history of this country and of this state, were such that governmental affairs were as easy of comprehension by him as the A B C's are to the average person. No one knew the details of our state government better than he.

He was a conservative of the conservatives. He believed that this government was made for the individual instead of the individual being made for the government.

His ability as a statesman, and as a business man, and his keen disinterested interest in all the affairs of this state were such that he was easily recognized as Florida's outstanding citizen; and the citizens generally during his lifetime, in all state affairs, involuntarily turned to him for guidance and direction. During the entire period of our acquaintance, I always turned to him for help, assistance, advice, and guidance; and I can truthfully say that my associations with him had a greater effect upon my thoughts and views than any other individual I have ever met.

No man was more humble. He was always as modest and shy as a woman, but as courageous as a lion. No man was strong enough to swerve him from his convictions when he once came to conclusions.

As a husband, friend, and citizen, none surpassed him. As a friend, there was none more loyal; as an official, none more capable or perfect; as a political opponent, none so generous, tolerant, or magnanimous.

No one ever questioned his integrity. Everyone knew he was incapable of any unworthy thought.

Few that are now living know that the real growth and advancement of Florida commenced with the purchase of Hamilton Disston of four million acres of swamp and overflowed lands in the Okeechobee district and the consummation of the drainage contract, all of which was accomplished and consummated by Governor Bloxham. Florida began to grow after all this was done and its growth and development since has been largely due to his wonderful common sense and foresight. Florida owes him much.

Although he would be entirely out of tune with the unfortunate situation we now have in this state and nation, I have almost daily prayed that we might have another Bloxham, but we do not have, never have had, and will not have. There was and will be only one Bloxham.

While the people of this state, although recognizing his wonderful character, his great worth, his magnificent unselfish service, rewarded him very little, I know that he has been re-

warded since his departure by Him who is all-wise and knows all.

Please read this to those assembled and tell them how sorry I am that I cannot be present personally.

PETER O. KNIGHT.

By FRANCIS P. FLEMING

I regret exceedingly that a court engagement of considerable importance to my clients will prevent me from being present at the memorial exercises commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Honorable William D. Bloxham. It is only fitting that those who knew Governor Bloxham during his lifetime should meet on this occasion to pay their respects to the memory of a fine man, to recall for their own benefit and that of a younger generation the many estimable qualities that made him during the long period of his public service an outstanding figure in the history of our State.

Governor Bloxham began the career that was to make him twice Governor of Florida when in 1861 he was chosen a member of the Legislature which convened November 18, 1861, where he rendered distinguished service. He participated in the election by the legislature of Hon. James M. Baker and Hon. A. E. Maxwell as Confederate States Senators from Florida.

In the war between the States, he organized and commanded a company of infantry.

During the critical period following the war Governor Bloxham at once took a leading part in the efforts to break up the system of misrule inaugurated by the "carpet-baggers" and their associates, and to place the reins of government again in the hands of the people of the State.

As is well known, this took some time, and was only made possible eventually by the years of unceasing effort, the staunch faith and the unwavering courage of such men as Governor Bloxham, and the realization that only by the same leadership of its own people could the possibilities of the State be developed and its prosperity assured.

In 1870 Governor Bloxham entered the wedge that was finally to open the door to the return of the government to the people of the State when after a strenuous political campaign and a prolonged legal contest he was elected Lieutenant-Governor to fill a vacancy during a Republican administration. This in itself was no small victory. Two years later he was nominated for Governor, but owing to adverse weather conditions many voters were unable to cast their ballots and the Democratic ticket was defeated. However, the spirit of the people had been infused with new life, and in the memorable campaign of 1876 the Republicans were ousted and the Honorable George F. Drew became the first Democratic Governor of Florida since the Civil War. Bloxham was appointed Secretary of State under Governor Drew, and in that position he acquired that familiarity with all the details of government and of public affairs that so well prepared him to assume the responsibilities of that high office when he became Governor in 1881.

The administration of Governor Bloxham, beginning in 1881, and continuing in 1897 when he had the unique distinction of being the only Governor of Florida to serve a second term, was one of the most constructive in the annals of the State. He was particularly interested in the development of the public school system. He established the Institute for the education of the blind, deaf and dumb, as well as the State Agricultural college. The transportation facilities of the State were increased enormously during his administration. The State's finances were a matter of particular concern, and he succeeded in obtaining a very definite reduction in taxation.

Between his first and second administrations Governor Bloxham was appointed Surveyor-General, and in addition served two terms as Comptroller—all with the conspicuous ability people had come to expect of him and which he unfailingly displayed.

Member of the Legislature, Secretary of State, Surveyor-General, Comptroller, and twice Governor! A magnificent record of public service. To few men is it given to serve in so many capacities and with such fidelity and untiring effort the welfare of their State. Florida was fortunate to have as one of her leaders during possibly the most trying period of her history a man of the high courage, staunch loyalty and brilliant achievements of Governor Bloxham. He well merited the

esteem in which he was held by his contemporaries. The record of his public life is an inspiration of unselfish devotion to our State and unflinching faith in her high destiny. He was a man of magnetic personality, fine character, absolute integrity and high ideals. I hold as one of my most cherished memories his long friendship with my father. It is an honor to pay respect to his memory, and a duty to pause for a moment in the midst of the perplexities that confront us at this time to draw courage from the splendid example he set and the resolute way he attacked and solved the problems of that earlier day.

Let me again express my regret that I cannot be with you.
FRANCIS P. FLEMING.

By E. J. L'ENGLE

In the history of Florida the figure of William D. Bloxham stands out as one of this State's greatest citizens. Giving his life to the service of his people during the Civil War and the distressing period which followed it, Governor Bloxham devoted his exceptional talents to the rescuing and upbuilding of his people at a time when they sorely needed the services of their leaders. The high regard of the people of this State for William D. Bloxham is shown in the fact that he was twice elected Governor of Florida. While Governor his sole interest was the welfare and upbuilding of the State and its people. After years of devoted service in the Legislature and in other governmental positions, it was his good fortune to be Governor of the State at a time when it was beginning to recover from the desperate confusion and humiliation of the Reconstruction Period. Governor Bloxham's consummate knowledge of men; his wide acquaintance with this State and its resources; his earnest desire to restore peace and prosperity; and above all his own high character and inspiring leadership made both his first and second administrations as Governor periods which will always be remembered as marked by good will, success and public confidence.

It is well to recall the life, ideals and leadership of men like Governor Bloxham. It is a fine thing to know that this State has produced such men, and it is a privilege to have the opportunity of recalling and reviewing the example of one of Florida's most distinguished and patriotic citizens, William D. Bloxham.

The State is indebted to members of the committee for making possible and conducting this fitting memorial to Governor Bloxham.

E. J. L'ENGLE.

P. S.—The first public speech I ever heard was delivered by Governor Bloxham in Hemming Park in Jacksonville.

By GEORGE P. RANEY

Among the Governors of the State of Florida history will record that few rendered as great service, and none rendered greater service, to the State than did Governor Bloxham. While his fame may rest on his record as Chief Executive of the State from 1881 to 1885, and again from 1897 to 1901, in my humble opinion the universal affection and admiration felt for him by the people during his lifetime was due to his remarkable personality, his uniform courtesy to all people, his service as Captain in the Fifth Florida Regiment, Confederate States Army, and his constant, able, vigorous and unselfish devotion to the Democratic party in the ten year period following the close of the Civil War.

My memory of him goes back to the time when in 1885 he was succeeded as Governor by Gen. Edward A. Perry. I personally knew many of the able men, his contemporaries and his comrades, who had also participated in the political struggles which finally resulted in 1877 in restoring the Government of the State of Florida to her own people. Many of them, like him, deserve the everlasting gratitude of the people of this State, and it does not detract from the reputation for patriotism, ability, or unselfish public service of any of the others, who served their State so well, to say that at the head of them all stands William D. Bloxham.

GEO. P. RANEY.

By SENATOR THEO. T. TURNBULL

In 1924 Florida held its Centennial celebration in the City of Tallahassee. A wonderful pageant was presented. As a part of this celebration a bronze tablet, marking the spot where the Legislative Council of Florida first met in the capital on November 8, 1924, was unveiled and presented to the

people of the State. It was my privilege and pleasure, as the President of the Senate, to accept this tablet on the part of the Legislative branch of the State Government.

In the course of my remarks on this occasion, I said:

"Memories must come thick and fast to the true Floridian as he stands today upon this historic and hallowed ground; and with the history of this great State for the past 100 years behind him, he can hardly fail to recall the names of men who made this history possible and to recount their contributions to the life and government of Florida and of the nation. One hundred years is a short space of time in the history of a State. But the 100 years that have passed since the Legislative Council met first on this historic spot have produced a long line of famous men who have left their impress upon the State and upon American life and American Government. Lack of time on my part and of patience on yours forbids a discussion of the lives and history of this long list of patriots who make up our proud muster roll. But, in thought, at least, let us pause here for a moment in silent reverence before each of these historic portraits that form this glorious gallery, and thus record our homage for our illustrious forefathers; our sympathies in their sufferings; our gratitude for their labors, our high regard for their virtues, and our loyal love for those old principles of civil and religious liberty which they enjoyed and for which they encountered the dangers of the unexplored forests, the storms of the elements, the violence of savages, disease, war, famine and even death to establish."

I think it most appropriate that the Historical Society has asked that this day be set aside that the people of Florida may pause before the portrait of that most distinguished son of Florida—Governor William D. Bloxham—in honor of the 100th anniversary of his birth and in tribute to his memory.

If it is indeed true "that the noblest study of mankind is man" an hour spent in analyzing the character and in recounting the many virtues of this great Floridian will not be mispent.

A closer study of the character and train of thought of Governor Bloxham, who so unselfishly gave of his best for Florida, will forcibly impress all of us, and especially the younger generation, with the thought that it is not only necessary, but it will be to our great advantage to follow in his footsteps and not listen to the modern theorists and experimenters in governmental affairs that say our government is a failure and demand that we change its form.

So long as our people give a firm adherence to the Constitution and to those principles upon which our government is founded, as did Governor Bloxham, our nation will be preserved and Florida will in the fullness of time reach the height of prosperity and development, and there will be preserved for posterity that liberty and order that belongs to a "land where every man is a king, yet no man dare to wear a crown."

It was singularly fitting that Judge J. B. Whitfield, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Florida, was chosen to preside over and conduct the exercises devoted to honoring the memory of Governor Bloxham. In the first place no one is more beloved by the people of Florida than this distinguished and learned jurist, and none, since Bloxham, whom they more delight to honor. And in the second place there was no one who more fully, during a long life of service to the State, has more nearly exemplified in his public life and conduct the entire and loyal devotion to the best interests of the people of Florida, a firm allegiance to the Constitution and a love for the principles of self-government that animated Governor Bloxham, than has Justice Whitfield.

He sat at the feet of Governor Bloxham as it were, and learned the principles of free government, and through his life and through his conduct of public office has and is daily transmitting to the younger generation this great heritage unimpaired.

While it is compensating to the natures of departed statesmen to honor their memories and to lay chaplets upon their graves, let us not forget to honor the living who through their love for civil and religious liberty, their strict adherence to the Constitution, their high regard for the present interests of their people furnish proof that they are not unworthy of their distinguished predecessors.

THEO. T. TURNBULL.

By DR. JOHN J. TIGERT

President of the University of Florida

While regretting that I am unable to be present at the memorial exercises commemorative of the one hundredth anniversary of former Governor Bloxham's birth, I am grateful for this opportunity to offer my tribute to the character and services of this great Floridian.

To be twice Governor of this State has fallen to the lot of no other man. Richard K. Call served two terms as Governor while Florida was still in the territorial stage; but since the star representing the State of Florida was added to the galaxy in the corner of our national flag in 1845, only William Dunnington Bloxham has been twice elected to the highest elective office in the gift of his fellow Floridians.

From 1881 to 1885 he carried on the good work begun by Governor George F. Drew in 1877, the rehabilitation of Florida as a self-governing Commonwealth and the bringing her back to financial solvency after the chaotic conditions of carpet-bag rule.

From 1897 to 1901 he gave this State executive guidance in the trying period of recovery from the depression of 1893-'94 and in adjusting itself to the changes of the Spanish-American War period and the opening of a new century.

Between these terms as Governor he served the state in two important offices. As Surveyor-General and as Comptroller he rendered conspicuous service and did much to put the state on a business basis and conduct its affairs upon the principles of fiscal solvency.

His unique record of long and faithful service in high executive office and the fact that his fellow citizens elected him to another term to the high office of Governor, bespeak more eloquently than any words of mine could do the confidence and esteem in which he was held by Floridians.

I am happy to have a part in this honoring of his memory and in paying our tribute of gratitude for his public service.

JOHN J. TIGERT.

By SCOTT M. LOFTIN

President American Bar Association

I regret that because of other engagements it will not be possible for me to be in Tallahassee on July 9th to attend the memorial exercises commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Honorable William D. Bloxham, Governor of Florida 1881-1885 and 1897-1901.

Governor Bloxham was a very highly educated and honorable man. His services as Secretary of State, Comptroller, and United States Surveyor General well fitted him to occupy the high post of Governor. His election to the Governorship for a second term, a unique record in the political annals of Florida, was a high tribute to his exemplary life and his distinguished service to his native state.

Trusting that you will have a very successful memorial service, and again regretting my inability to be present.

SCOTT M. LOFTIN.

By J. B. HODGES

Chairman Democratic State Executive Committee

The Democratic party of Florida is delighted to honor the great leadership and distinguished service to the State of Florida, of Governor William Dunnington Bloxham, twice Democratic Governor of the State, on the One Hundredth Anniversary of his birthday.

J. B. HODGES.

By JUDGE C. O. ANDREWS

Whatever my conception may be as to the ability, character and fidelity with which the holder of the highest State office should be endowed, is largely due to Governor William D. Bloxham who took the oath of office in January, 1897 on the front steps of the old State capital.

His philosophy of good government was that our Ship of State will buffet the billows and ride out the storms safely just so long as those who are entrusted with its insignia of office keep the faith that a public office is a public trust; that fidelity to that public trust is our North Star of hope by which our Ship of State can be safely piloted through politically infested seas; that if it should ever be ultimately wrecked and

foundered upon the shores, the rock upon which its prow will first split would be that of selfishness.

That was just before the primary system of nominations was inaugurated in Florida. At that time any citizen of approved integrity and ability had an equal chance of being nominated and elected to a high State office as did a man endowed with riches; indeed, fitness for the office sought was the essential prerequisite for nomination, and the responsibility for a candidate's nomination was placed upon the shoulders of a dependable political party organization whose members, by the very nature of the system, had to stand sponsor for the nominee's fidelity to the public trust, and that aspirant for high office should stand out head-high like Saul above his fellows.

Under our primary system, any self-inspired and self-announced political adventurer may not only become a candidate for our highest offices upon his own demagogal platform to which no party group would subscribe, but may secure sufficient financial aid from designing helpers to either elect himself or make himself a public menace to orderly government. Experience has taught us that one so nominated soon forgets his duty to the unselfish citizens of the State while taking care of those who make his power possible. We have departed far from the course chartered by our fathers.

As we come back today to the old Ship of State whose keel was laid for us in solid oak, let us rededicate ourselves to the memory and unselfish service typified in the character of William D. Bloxham—Florida's greatest nobleman.

C. O. ANDREWS.

By SENATOR F. M. HUDSON

Governor Bloxham is to my mind outstanding among those who taught us to forget the ills of the past days of the reconstruction era and to utilize to the fullest the benefits of the new order.

His personality was that of a great leader. As a newcomer my acquaintance with him was limited, and yet his magnetism was such that from my introduction to him I felt as if he were a friend of long standing.

Governor Bloxham contributed lastingly to the progress and development of Florida and it is most fitting that we should honor his memory.

F. M. HUDSON.

By SENATOR D. STUART GILLIS

I am in receipt of yours of the 10th instant, advising that on July 9th next, memorial exercises would be held commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Honorable William D. Bloxham, twice Governor of Florida, and the only man enjoying that honor.

While Governor Bloxham's public life was spent long before I reached manhood, I well remember the high esteem in which he was held by the people of this section.

I wish that we had more of his type active in public affairs these troubled days.

D. STUART GILLIS.

By W. H. KNOWLES

I am in receipt of your invitation to participate on July the 9th in the memorial exercises commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Governor William D. Bloxham. If I can do so, I will surely attend.

It is a source of great gratification to me to be able to express my high appreciation of the fine character and talents of the man who served Florida so well and was my friend for over 30 years. I don't remember who wrote the following lines, but they justly apply to Governor Bloxham:

"Thank God He sometimes makes a man
On such a large commodious plan
That all are proud to claim a place
In such a highly gifted race."

Wm. H. KNOWLES.

By THOMAS P. DENHAM

Governor Bloxham was a great man and lovely character. The State owed a great deal to him.

THOS. P. DENHAM.

By ALBERT H. ROBERTS

During the last four years of his life, it was my privilege to

know Governor Bloxham personally. I remember him primarily as a dignified, courtly gentleman of the renowned "old school," of unassuming cordiality and sincerity, enjoying in his retirement the affection and the admiration of the people in whose midst he spent his very full life.

Not having known him during the long period of his public service, ending with his second term as Governor of Florida, I recall, nevertheless, his widespread popularity at that time, both as chief executive of his native State, and as one of the "old war horses" of its dominant party. If, from the standpoint of a member of a later generation, I can properly praise Governor Bloxham's long career, I would say that he was a great and a worthy leader of the best political aspirations of his time; who, in serving his own generation, laid firm foundations for the future also; leaving a record of public service that needs no comparison for its justification.

ALBERT H. ROBERTS.

By MRS. ANNIE B. McRAE

It is very fitting that the Capital should pay tribute to Governor Bloxham—the State's greatest chief executive—on the 100th anniversary of his birth. I am sure it will be a memorable occasion.

ANNIE B. McRAE.

By JAMES M. CARSON

It is altogether fitting that the only memorial exercises ever held in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of any native of Florida should be held on the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of the only man ever elected twice to the high office of Governor of Florida.

When I met Governor Bloxham, I was less than nine years old, but I shall never forget the man or his genial presence, or the tender affection which was felt for him by the citizens of this State. He was elected the second time in 1896. That is the first political campaign about which I have any distinct recollection. The reason that I have a distinct recollection of Governor Bloxham is that my grandfather, John Milton Bryan, who had served in the House and Senate of the Florida Legislature for a long period of years from Orange County, was then living in Osceola, one of the counties which he had been instrumental in creating, and told his own children and his grandchildren much of his regard for Governor Bloxham, and expressed himself in the highest terms as to the exemplary life, high politics, and distinguished public service which had distinguished Governor Bloxham's career.

In the same campaign, my father, Charles A. Carson, of Kissimmee, was elected for the first time to the State Senate from the Nineteenth Senatorial District.

The campaign of 1896 will be remembered not only in Florida, but also in the nation as the first campaign of William Jennings Bryan. In Florida it will probably be remembered longer as the campaign in which William D. Bloxham was elected Governor of the State for the second time.

After another hundred years, Governor Bloxham's memory will probably be even greener than it is today, because in his first administration he brought about the beginning of drainage operations in Florida. The historical importance of that beginning will probably be appreciated more after another century than it is even today.

Another tribute to Governor Bloxham is the loving and tender memories that many of our finest citizens hold of him after these many years.

Any man who can retain the place he has in the memory of such men as that distinguished public servant, Honorable James Bryan Whitfield, of Tallahassee, has left behind him a monument more enduring than marble.

I am sorry that I cannot participate in the memorial, but I am glad to have opportunity to put in writing my own memories of the man, of the things he meant to this State, and of the affection in which he was held by those near and dear to me.

JAMES M. CARSON.

By CLAUDE PEPPER

The truly great are those who not only perform great deeds but who by the heroic example of their lives ennoble the lives and the aspirations of their fellow men and generations of posterity. By such a standard was Governor William D. Bloxham a great man. His name and the fame of his service do not

rest alone upon the martial records of his time and in the fervid testimony of the living of his noble contemporaries, for the vibrations of his character and the impulse of his ideals still throb in the hearts of the young men of Florida when the voice of most who labored with him is indistinguishable from the silence of the grave.

To the young men of Florida Governor Bloxham was eminently of that noble list in public office who wore the incomparable distinction of being statesmen of the old school. There was something gigantic in the statue of these men which others have not been able to achieve.

In such men a noble character so adorned a brilliant mind that the two in combination cast a radiance upon public office which much demagogery and dishonesty have not been able to efface.

Not only did Governor Bloxham more eloquently than any other speak a political ideal of honor in public office, he lived it; and you can see it now where his example built it in those who as children saw him, with the humble dignity of an old Roman Senator, walk up and down the length and breadth of Florida.

Young men respect their elders but they bestow their homage and pattern their lives only upon those who ring true; who in their public professions are sincere; whose words mean something; who believe ideals are worth fighting for; and who have earned their victories and garnered their fame by the superior exercise of those qualities which are God honored and man loved.

And so, young men join old men, join all men, all women and children, in the homage all are delighted to pay to the honorable tradition of William D. Bloxham in the public and private life of Florida.

CLAUDE PEPPER.

By JUDGE BAYARD B. SHIELDS

I am entirely in sympathy with the objects and work of the Memorial committee because I believe it is not only meet and right, but essential, that the great and good man of our State, of whom Governor Bloxham was surely one, should be remembered and honored. However, I regret that it will be impossible for me to attend but I hope to have the privilege of reading the proceedings.

BAYARD B. SHIELDS.

By HERBERT S. PHILLIPS

I never had the honor and advantage of knowing Governor Bloxham, but my father and grandfather, Judge Witherspoon of Madison, admired him so much, and I have heard so much about him through men like you and George Raney's father that I was long ago convinced that he was a great man. Since reaching manhood and learning more of his character and public services, I have come to the conclusion that he was to Florida and Floridians what Alfred H. Colquitt was to Georgia and Georgians.

HERBERT S. PHILLIPS.

By W. H. WATSON

We Floridians of a later generation can scarcely realize the worth and importance of the work of Governor Bloxham and his contemporaries did in throwing off the shackles of the reconstruction regime.

W. H. WATSON.

By PERRY G. WALL

It was my firm intention to attend the Bloxham Memorial services held on the 9th, but I was prevented by other important business. Nothing would have given me greater pleasure than to take part in any ceremony by which the people of Florida expressed their appreciation of the splendid service rendered to the State by Honorable W. D. Bloxham.

His record and accomplishments should be, and no doubt are, an inspiration to the men of today to do their part as unselfishly and splendidly as the old pioneers, like W. D. Bloxham, did theirs. I sometimes feel that the younger generation does not fully understand and appreciate the obstacles that these pioneers had to overcome in reconstructing and rebuilding the State—financially, politically and socially—after the disastrous Civil War. These men did their part in time of war and defeat and afterwards took up the burden of re-

habilitation and by their splendid citizenship laid the foundation of Florida's present day prosperity.

In this splendid company of patriotic men, soldiers, citizens and statesmen, W. D. Bloxham occupies the very highest place.

PERRY G. WALL.

HONORABLE WILLIAM D. BLOXHAM

By SENATOR W. T. CASH

Governor William D. Bloxham was fitted by inheritance and training to be a great Democratic leader. Among his ancestors, we are told, there were authors, educators, soldiers, and business men. It seems to be an undoubted fact that great qualities, while needing development, are inherited, and no doubt Governor Bloxham's facility of expression came in part because of his cultured ancestors.

His education was completed at William and Mary College, where many great men before him, including Thomas Jefferson, graduated. Here we can imagine the youthful Bloxham thinking day by day, while under academic oaks, of his predecessors in the college who had achieved great things for their country. No doubt the young man dreamed many a dream as he trod daily upon the ancient William and Mary campus.

On his return to his native State young Bloxham had opportunity to hear much political discussion. There were great Democrats in those days. In Florida one had opportunity to listen to Yulee, Mallory, Perry and Milton. At the nation's capital one heard eloquence fall from such lips as those of Douglas, Breckenridge, Jefferson Davis, Wade Hampton and William L. Yancey, and we are pretty sure that the youthful Bloxham read and kept himself informed on what was happening there.

He had an excellent chance to observe the government of Florida, which one must admit was well administered. Probably during no period in the history of our state has the government been better conducted than between 1845 and 1861. The officials were probably as unselfish as any ever elected. Government was not complicated. Taxes were low and bore as fairly on all classes as ever in the history of Florida.

A strong governmental structure had been built up and prosperity had come to Florida. Between 1850 and 1861 railroad building in the state was going on at a rapid rate. At least three cotton factories had been established and in Madison county there was even a shoe factory. Our leaders were trying to encourage the people of Florida to make this an independent and self-sustaining commonwealth.

But young W. D. Bloxham, who must have been impressed by what was happening to advance his native state, was to see the fruits of long effort largely destroyed by the Civil War of 1861-1865. He was to see a picture almost as dark as war itself in the tragic misgovernment of the carpetbag era. He was to see men of strange political faith rule our beloved land for their own personal advancement. He was to observe political adventurers piling up a huge debt and through misgovernment largely put a stop to the development of Florida.

Fortunately Bloxham was still young. He had not reached the age when one becomes cynical and cries out, "O, well, what's the use!" He believed that dark as things were, the State could be rescued from its plight and boldly did he set forth to play his part in the rescue.

The story of Bloxham's eloquence upon many a forum, of his expenditure of time and money in behalf of his party, of his willingness to render that party such service as was demanded of him at any and all times, is too long to tell. He witnessed some defeats, but never gave up. He suffered political disappointments but labored on; and in the end he had his reward.

To others I shall leave the story of Bloxham's administration of the state government. Others will recount his many political services. I shall only add that to me, W. D. Bloxham's mightiest achievement was the assistance he gave in rescuing Florida from Republican misrule. Here he was at the front of the battle and probably played the biggest single part. All his later achievements as governor and administrator, as well as those of the great executives who have followed him, were made possible by what brave Democratic leaders did to bring back good government during the days of the tragic Recon-

struction era. It was as a soldier of Democracy in those dark days that Bloxham won his spurs and for the victory that he fought as hard as any man to win, he deserves our honor, respect and grateful remembrance.

W. T. CASH.

By W. S. McLIN

I gives me great pleasure on this occasion to pay my respects to Governor Bloxham, a man who served this State during trying times, and in several different offices, and the only Governor who has ever served two terms. A man who in all these years of public service not a word of criticism has been said against him.

Governor Bloxham was my life's dream of a typical Southern gentleman. I learned to know him through the close friendship of him and my father, the late B. E. McLin. My father was a member of the Senate during his last term as Governor, and in December, 1900, he appointed him a member of his cabinet, as Commissioner of Agriculture.

I remember seeing old slavery negroes tip their hats to Governor Bloxham, and he in turn tipped his hat back, and on one occasion the Governor was asked why he tipped his hat back to these old slavery "darkeys" and he replied "Why you don't think I would allow an old darkey to be more polite than I am, do you?"

Governor Bloxham had the respect of all who knew him, and those who knew him best not only respected him but loved him. He was fond of young men, and always went out of his way to speak to them.

Governor Bloxham has passed on to the banks of that Great River where he awaits the coming of the Ferryman, but the name of BLOXHAM will live on in Florida forever.

W. S. McLIN.

By EDWIN BARNES

It is a pleasure for me to add a word of tribute to the memory of Honorable William D. Bloxham who was signally honored by the people of Florida in electing him twice as Governor of his native state, an honor worthily won.

All through his long and faithful public service, and after he had retired to the shades of private life, he was ever mindful of what concerned his state most and he freely gave of his time and talent in season and out to the end that its best interests might always be protected.

History records the achievements of his public service, a service worthy to be emulated by the generations to follow.

My father, W. D. Barnes, was honored in being appointed Comptroller by Governor Bloxham during his first administration. When my father resigned as Comptroller in 1890 to become Judge of the First Judicial Circuit Governor Fleming appointed Honorable W. D. Bloxham to be Comptroller in which office he rendered great service to the state.

EDWIN BARNES.

By JULIAN HARTRIDGE

May I offer a few words for myself on the occasion of the memorial services marking the 100th anniversary of the birth of the Honorable William D. Bloxham, and express for my father, the late John E. Hartridge, a memory which I have of his friendship and admiration for Governor Bloxham.

I have often heard him speak of his association with Governor Bloxham, and especially in the campaign of 1876. He held Governor Bloxham in the highest esteem, and admired him as a statesman and loved him as a charming gentleman and friend. I know that he regarded the Disston sale and the consequent results thereof, an accomplishment of notable quality and that in accomplishing this, if he had done nothing else, Governor Bloxham rendered service to Florida, the value of which could not then be foreseen, but can now be appreciated in the light of history.

My personal acquaintance with Governor Bloxham was not intimate, but in every way bore out the high opinion and regard which I had heard expressed of him.

In the turmoil of today we must keep in mind and memory the character and deeds of such men as Governor Bloxham, and it is fitting that they should be officially commemorated and consecrated to the guidance of our living people.

JULIAN HARTRIDGE.

By JOHN T. G. CRAWFORD

I greatly regretted not being able to attend the ceremonies commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of Governor Bloxham's birth. It would have been a real pleasure to have heard the tributes to his memory.

My own recollection of him runs back to his second administration, and my grandfather and father were among his closest friends and greatest admirers. He appointed my grandfather as Secretary of State in 1881, and it was through his influence that my uncle for whom I was named was appointed Receiver of the General Land Office by President Cleveland. My older brother, now deceased, was named for him. As a boy in Tallahassee I was many times in his home, and it was my great joy to hear his stories of the political struggles to rid the State of carpet-bag rule.

I recall a story told of him that aptly illustrates one of his many admirable traits of character. His extreme politeness was always in evidence. The story goes that he met a negro on the street who tipped his hat to the Governor, whereupon the Governor tipped his hat in recognition of the salutation. Some friend who observed the incident chided the Governor about it and the Governor asked, "Did you expect me to be less polite than that darky?"

He was always held up to me as the kind of man I should aspire to become. I think no better example could have been found.

JOHN T. G. CRAWFORD.

By T. F. DAVIS

The celebration commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Governor Bloxham is an excellent expression of gratitude to one who gave his best efforts for Florida and I hope it will start a widespread sentiment for recognition of unselfish service rendered for the good of Florida by other public officials.

T. F. DAVIS.

By ROBERT W. WILLIAMS

It is with a sense of keen appreciation that I read your very cordial invitation of the 25th of June to attend the memorial ceremonies on July 9, next, commemorating the 100th anniversary of the birth of Governor William D. Bloxham. It is also with the keenest kind of regret that I am obliged to tell you that I am so circumstanced during this month that it will be quite impossible for me to leave Washington, even to attend these ceremonies for one of the most esteemed men who ever lived and whose death perhaps brought more anguish to more human beings than could be counted.

I am happy in the recollection that I grew up from childhood to manhood in the shadow of Governor Bloxham. He was a man of superb appearance, superb mental attainments, and superlative character and distinction. His home, was directly across Calhoun street from the home that my grandfather, father, and myself, together, occupied for just 100 years. You can, therefore, understand that anything connected with Tallahassee and its history, and especially with this beautiful character whose 100th anniversary is to be remembered so fittingly, touches my heart most profoundly.

It is most fortunate and most fitting that another one of Florida's really great men, the giant oak in the forest, our beloved Chief Justice Whitfield, should officiate as Chairman of the Memorial Committee. I feel that it is also most fortunate and appropriate that our esteemed Secretary of State should head the State-wide committee, thus insuring the success of these ceremonies.

I am most pleased to have the terse, succinct outline of the principal events in the public life of my dear and greatly lamented friend, Governor William D. Bloxham.

Will you kindly convey to Judge Whitfield my hearty felicitations upon this occasion and will you also accept my genuine and deep appreciation of your kind invitation, appreciation of which I cannot too often express.

ROBERT W. WILLIAMS.

By HONORABLE H. J. DRANE

I think the first outstanding citizen in Florida whom it was my pleasure to see was Governor Bloxham, and that was when I happened, as a boy, to be in Live Oak over night, I think it was in 1884, and heard Governor Bloxham make a speech in the old court house there in the interest of the Democratic ticket. I had only been in Florida about a year and his appearance there, manner of speech, and friendliness, impressed me so that I soon after sought and was fortunate in gaining his friendship. I knew him very well in the days that followed up until the day when he quit the Haunts of Man and only a pleasant memory of him abides with me.

1889, I became Engrossing Clerk in the House of Representatives, which was an obscure position in the world of politics, and I continued in official life during practically every session of the Legislature, either as Engrossing Clerk, a Member of the House, or President of the Senate, until 1915. During the years from 1889 until 1911, I was with him often. I think he possessed the most gracious manner; the most easy and graceful courtesy, of any man I have ever known. I often sought him out just for the pleasure of speaking with him for awhile. I have often said he was the only man whom I had ever known who would not speak to me with his hat on—he always removed his hat to speak, even when I would meet him on the street. The last time I saw him was at his old home in Tallahassee and he met me at the door with a smile, led me back into the dining room and we stopped in front of the sideboard—but that is another story.

There have been many great and good men who have served as Governor of Florida but I think that looking up and down the Ages he will always stand out in front as the man who under many adverse circumstances during the years following the Civil War, will be recognized as Florida's Best and Greatest. I only wish I could be there on July 9th, and say this in a public place.

HERBERT J. DRANE.

By SENATOR W. H. MILTON

W. D. Bloxham was one of the best type of men described as the old time southern gentleman, noble in his bearing, courteous, kindly, gracious in his manner.

As a citizen he was honorable, upright, zealous for his Country's good, and a true patriot.

As an official, he was faithful in the discharge of duties of the office which he held, far-sighted, loyal to the interest of his State, a constructionist, a great Governor.

As a friend, from thirty-five years of mutual friendship, I knew that he was loyal, true, untiring, staunch, as ready to aid his friends, as he was to receive tokens of friendship.

In his death the State lost a good citizen, a noble man, and the people of Florida lost the example of a true Christian gentleman.

W. H. MILTON.

By JOSEPH H. JONES

I deem it especially appropriate that this memorial should be held in honor of one of Florida's sons who has left such a blazoned historic path.

I came into this State during the time that the career of this remarkable citizen was in full flower, and understand the affection the people of the State have for his good work in the advancement of the welfare of the State. Let the shaft that marks his resting place perpetually remain as an inspiration to the youth of Florida.

Truly it can be said that he was a citizen sans puer, a patriot sans reproche, and a gentleman wearing throughout the gulf of years the white flower of a blameless life.

JOSEPH H. JONES.

By JOHN R. WILLIS

It was my privilege to be a delegate to the convention in Ocala in 1896 which nominated this great native citizen of Florida for his second term as Governor of Florida, and it was my privilege to vote for him in that convention. I was also Assistant Secretary of the Senate in 1897 when he was serving his second term as Governor of Florida and on Saturday mornings especially when I would see him come walking down the

street or riding in his buggy with his hat off and in his hand and bowing and saying "Good Morning" to both white and colored I was very much impressed with the great democracy of this wonderful man.

In 1899 I was a member of the House of Representatives while he was Governor and had the opportunity of witnessing the acts and conducts of this great statesman. I think it appropriate that the State of Florida commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of this native citizen. If possible I will be present at the Memorial ceremonies.

JOHN R. WILLIS.

By GENERAL ALFRED AYER

I will be ninety years old next November and home is the only proper place for a man of that age. Governor Bloxham was my friend; he conferred several favors on me that I will always be grateful for; he had the most remarkable memory of any man I ever knew. You could introduce a dozen men to him in Tallahassee and if he met one of them in Jacksonville months afterwards he would shake his hand and call his name.

I shall read your letter to our U. C. V. Camp next Tuesday.

ALFRED AYER.

By JOHN E. PROCTOR

It is said, "the pen is mightier than the sword." It was the pen of the lamented C. E. Dyke, and the labor and perseverance of Hon. W. D. Bloxham that dethroned Carpetbag rule in Florida.

Let me mention some of the great men who assisted the Honorable W. D. Bloxham in this struggle. I see the Honorable R. B. Hilton, D. W. Gwynn, J. A. Henderson, W. R. Wilson, P. B. Brokaw, Wilkinson Call, R. A. Whitfield, M. Lively,

PROCEEDINGS AT

FLORIDA STATE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

At the same hour of this meeting, exercises commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of William D. Bloxham were held at the Florida State College for Women at Tallahassee. Judge Charles S. Ausley delivered the following address at the College:

Dr. Conradi, Members of the Faculty and Student Body: Only one man in the history of the State of Florida has served it twice as its Governor. That man was William D. Bloxham, whose 100th birthday anniversary Floridians are today celebrating.

That Bloxham achieved what no other man in our political history has been able to accomplish makes an inquiry into his life doubly interesting.

Was it personal charm and a ready handshake that makes him stand alone in having been twice honored by his people with their highest gift? Was it his ability to sway people with his eloquence? Was it administrative ability or was it an expression of the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens?

From what I can learn of the man, from his intimates, and contemporaries, it was a combination of all of these characteristics.

Friendly and courteous at all times, an intimate friend of his tells me that he never failed to speak to anyone, high or low, and that he would extend his salutations even if the recipient were on the other side of the street. As one friend expressed it, you would have thought that he was campaigning all of the time.

This affability of Governor Bloxham, though a great political asset, was in the opinion of his friends, entirely genuine and sincere. By nature he loved people and his greatest joy was in mixing with them.

He was a charming and courtly gentleman possessing all of the graces and amenities of the typical Southern gentleman; and the dignity of his friendliness inspired love and respect in those with whom he came in contact.

D. S. Walker, Sr., R. H. M. Davidson, W. D. Barnes, Geo. P. Raney, Walter R. Blake, C. L. Fildes, Theodore W. Brevard, W. A. Rawls, T. J. Perkins, R. A. Shine, R. H. Gamble, B. C. Lewis, C. A. Bryan, S. W. Myers, J. D. Perkins, J. T. Bernard, J. J. Williams, R. B. Gorman, Hugh Black, Geo. H. Meginniss, W. P. Byrd, S. A. Palmer, Theo. Turnbull, N. W. Eppes, J. A. Edmondson, Sr., A. F. Spiller, A. C. Croom, Alex Moseley, T. H. Randolph, J. W. Nash, C. C. Pearce, M. D. Papy, T. P. Tatum, J. S. Winthrop, E. W. Gamble, Mrs. E. C. Long, Dr. John L. Crawford, Col. John Bradford, Dr. Geo. W. Betton, Col. George W. Scott. These honorable men were the lifters up of the hand of the Honorable W. D. Bloxham.

May we ever keep in memory the name of the Honorable W. D. Bloxham.

JOHN E. PROCTOR.

Note:—John E. Proctor, a respected colored citizen of Leon county, was one of the interested spectators at the Memorial exercises in the Senate Chamber in memory of Governor William D. Bloxham, and was recognized as a useful citizen whose influence is for good in the community. He is now ninety-one years of age.

In 1883 and 1885, during Governor Bloxham's first administration, John E. Proctor was State Senator from Leon county. He had been a member of the House of Representatives from Leon county in 1873 and in 1879, and was regarded as a creditable member of his race and of his party.

At the general election of November 7, 1876, when George F. Drew was elected Governor, many of the most prominent men in Leon county acted as election officers, deputy sheriffs and special city police. W. D. Bloxham was a deputy sheriff at Precinct No. 3 in Leon county, and John E. Proctor was appointed a supervisor of elections in the same precinct by United States District Judge J. W. Locke. Proctor is perhaps the only man now living who was an official of the 1876 election in Leon county.

Those who knew Bloxham from young manhood, tell me that he was a gifted public speaker—one who could speak eloquently on the slightest provocation. And they relate that the eloquence and persuasive powers of the Governor were a potent influence in maintaining and preserving the equilibrium of the people and in holding intact the remnants of the Democratic party during the turbulent days of reconstruction.

William Dunnington Bloxham was born in Leon County, Territory of Florida, July 9, 1835. He was graduated from William and Mary College with the degree of Bachelor of Laws July 4, 1855, but because of his health farmed instead of following the law.

He was elected to the Florida Legislature November, 1861.

Captain of Company "C", Fifth Florida Regiment, in April, 1862, he resigned on account of ill health, but continued in the Confederate service until the end of the War Between the States.

He was one of the statutory incorporators of the Florida Agricultural College in 1870.

Was nominated for Governor by the Democrats in 1872, but was defeated by O. B. Hart, a Republican.

Was appointed Secretary of State by Gov. George F. Drew, 1877.

He was elected Governor on the Democratic ticket in 1880, and his administration marks the beginning of great prosperity for Florida. Progress was made in every direction.

When Bloxham took office, Florida's Internal Improvement Fund, consisting of 13,000,000 acres of swamp land, was hopelessly involved in litigation, and while the Legislature granted lands to aid in building railroads, the litigation prevented a good title being given and capitalists would not invest. The State could not develop without transportation facilities and progress seemed at an end. It was then that the sale of 4,000,000 acres of this swamp land to Hamilton Disston and associates of Philadelphia paid off the debt against the Internal Improvement Fund and placed it in a position where the State officials could carry out the legislative direction as to land grants.

after the Disston sale more miles of railroad were built in Florida, according to population and wealth than in any State in the Union. Her population increased faster during the ensuing years than in any period of her history. Large areas of swamp land were drained. Orange and vegetable culture caused the investment of much capital and the state's resources were brought to public notice in this country and in Europe.

Attention was given to education and there was great improvement in schools. Schools and colleges were established, including the Agricultural College at Lake City and the School for the Deaf and Blind at St. Augustine.

During the last year of Bloxham's first administration, (1885), a convention was called to frame a new constitution for the State. The constitution then formed is now in force.

In 1897 William D. Bloxham was a second time inaugurated

Governor of Florida. It was during a period of great financial depression, yet old debts were paid and a surplus maintained in the treasury, and Florida's financial rating was unsurpassed by that of any State in the Union.

Bloxham served as Comptroller between 1890 and 1897, and his administration as Comptroller as well as Governor was signalized by financial reforms and economies.

Appointed minister to Bolivia by President Cleveland in 1885, but he refused the appointment.

Bloxham stands out as a man possessing a rare combination of characteristics. He was popular, affable and eloquent, but withal, able and a man of impeccable integrity.

In honoring him twice with the highest gift in their possession, the people of Florida gave approval to a man who never forgot that a "public office is a public trust."

EDITORIALS

THE BLOXHAM CENTENNIAL

Tallahassee and the State of Florida will honor themselves on next Tuesday, when they pay tribute to the life and works and influence of that great Floridian, William D. Bloxham, twice Governor of the Commonwealth, and always enshrined in the hearts of its people.

In this day of criticism of government, when there are even those who would question the wisdom and stability of our institutions, it is refreshing to point to a man who capably met every demand of public service, and who emerged with a record untarnished by any blemish or suspicion of criticism. William D. Bloxham, native of Leon County, believed in his county, his state, and his nation, and he brought to his public service a fidelity and devotion which has never been surpassed.

All of us know him by reputation; no man has left a more profound impression on the history of the state. But fortunate, indeed, are those who remain and who had the privilege of personal and intimate acquaintance with William D. Bloxham, the man. Whenever the thought turns upon Governor Bloxham, one thinks first and instinctively of his great kindness and courtesy. The phrase "Southern gentleman," has perhaps been overworked, but here was a man who deserved the appellation in all its implications. Never impatient, never vexed, he pursued the even tenor of his way, and his salutation and his handclasp were as sincere and as cordial as they were ready. One of the beautiful pictures which persist and which hallow the memory of those who knew him is the progress of this fine citizen down the streets of Tallahassee, his long military cape flowing, raising his hat to all whom he met and extending his greeting and handshake to young and old, high and low, rich and poor, not as the gesture of a politician, but of an abundant love for his fellowman.

And there remain, too, not only in his native Leon County, but throughout the length and breadth of Florida, those to whom he was, during their youth and young manhood, an inspiration and ideal. Perhaps some of those have somehow missed the way; have fallen short of that ideal which his life inspired, but each one is better, nonetheless, for the ambition and eagerness to serve which he inspired.

Yes, Governor Bloxham was the ideal public servant; unostentatious, patient, tolerant, kindly, and above all faithful to every trust. It augurs well for the future of Florida that its people join to do honor to those principles which he represented and personified; a large attendance on the exercises to be held on Tuesday will evidence not only our love for this great and good man, but our devotion to those principles of just and righteous government in which he so profoundly believed and to which he gave his life.—From The Daily Democrat, Tallahassee, Sunday, July 7, 1935. By Judge B. A. Meginniss.

A GREAT FLORIDIAN

Only one Governor of Florida was re-elected after serving in that office; only one man has been by popular choice Governor of Florida eight years. That man was William Dunnington Bloxham, who, native of Leon county, graduate of old William and Mary, member of the Legislature, Captain in the Civil War, Secretary of State, was elected Governor in 1880,

served 1881 to 1885, was unanimously nominated again in 1896, and elected, serving 1897 to 1901.

The 100th anniversary of the birth of Governor Bloxham comes July 9. A general committee of prominent Floridians, by the Tallahassee Historical Society, with Chief Justice J. B. Whitfield as chairman, has arranged appropriate exercises in observance of the anniversary and in tribute to one of the state's truly great men. They will be held in the Senate Chamber, Tallahassee, at 11 a. m. Secretary of State R. A. Gray is chairman of the statewide committee to invite distinguished guests. The principal address will be made by Judge E. C. Love, of Quincy.

Florida honors itself in honoring this native son who held the highest places in the state, always with ability, honesty and patriotic devotion to duty.—The Tampa Sunday Tribune, Sunday, July 7, 1935.

A GREAT GOVERNOR

The Tallahassee Historical Society is doing a public service in paying public tribute to the memory of Gov. William Dunnington Bloxham on the one hundredth anniversary of his birth.

It harms no people to recall to memory its great figures who have left an indelible impress on its history through outstanding leadership, not only in statecraft but in the simple domain of good citizenship. Out of the deeds of such men has been constructed the heritage of the present. A study of their lives, their problems, their courageous devotion to an ideal will encourage their followers to a preservation of all that is fine in the conduct of public affairs and private living.

Governor Bloxham was a good citizen and one of the greatest of Florida governors. A lawyer by education, a farmer by choice, Bloxham was a true Southerner. A native of this state, he served with the Confederate army throughout the War Between the States.

His first venture in the political arena found him defeated through Reconstruction forces. In 1880 he was elected chief executive. He used his office, in both terms he served, to effect financial reforms and economies. He was an ardent supporter of the public schools.

During his administration the first reform school for delinquents was created. During his term also was established what is now the Florida School for the Deaf and Blind at St. Augustine.

His political reforms, his economies, the evidence of his statecraft may moulder with his bones. But what the good Bloxham did for his native state will stand out pre-eminently in each succeeding generation, if for nothing more than for his program for educational advantages, not only in the public school system, but in the opportunities he created for delinquent juveniles afoul of the law and for the unfortunates of humanity who have been deprived of those senses whose measure in the joy of living is appreciated more in the loss than in the possession.—The Miami Herald, Tuesday, July 9, 1935.

STATE CELEBRATES CENTENARY OF GOVERNOR BLOXHAM'S BIRTH

In the Senate Chamber at Tallahassee yesterday, Florida formally commemorated the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of one of the State's greatest native sons, William Dunnington Bloxham. At the same time, similar ceremonies were held at different places in Florida, all in honor of a man whose name is written largely in the history of the State.

Born in Leon county on July 9, 1835, and dying at Tallahassee on March 15, 1911, Governor Bloxham compressed into the seventy-six years of his active, purposeful and resultful life, more of real accomplishment than is given to a thousand average men to achieve.

Governor Bloxham came of English stock, his grandfather, an earlier William, having been born in England, but coming to this country early in life, and serving in the American forces in the War of 1812. Governor Bloxham's father, also bearing the name William, was born in Alexandria, Virginia, within sight of the National Capital, but came to Florida in 1825.

Choosing the legal profession as his life work, Governor Bloxham was graduated from old William and Mary College, at Williamsburg, Virginia, with the degree of bachelor of law. Of anything but robust physique in his early manhood, ill health compelled him to forego his chosen profession, and he took up farming instead. Marrying Miss Mary C. Davis, of Lynchburg, Virginia, in 1856, politics soon claimed him for a career that continued almost up to the time of his death.

His prominence in the settlement of the Georgia-Florida boundary dispute, adjusted by adoption in 1859 of the Orr-Whitner Line, brought him more than local fame, and in 1861 he was elected to the Legislature. In April, 1862, he was commissioned Captain of Company "C", Fifth Florida Infantry, but poor health forced him to relinquish the commission, though he served the Confederacy until the close of the War Between the States.

Nominated as a Presidential elector in 1868, he was defeated when the Republican Legislature named Republican electors instead of submitting the election to popular vote. In 1870 he was elected lieutenant governor, but was deprived of the office by a carpetbag legislature. In 1872 he was the Democratic nominee for Governor, being defeated by Ossian B. Hart, Republican and Unionist. Five years later, in 1877, he was appointed Secretary of State by Governor George F. Drew.

Then, in 1880, he was elected Governor of Florida, serving the entire term. Sixteen years later, in 1896, he was again chosen Governor, being the only man ever to hold that office for two terms.

Meanwhile, he had actively opposed cession of West Florida to Alabama and was largely instrumental in defeating that plan. As Governor, he had negotiated the sale of four million acres of swamp and overflowed lands to Hamilton Disston and associates, for a million dollars, thus saving the Internal Improvement Fund from ruin, and starting the real development of Florida. In 1885 he declined appointment as Minister to Bolivia, tendered by President Cleveland, and accepted appointment as surveyor-general of Florida, serving four years. In 1890 he was made State Comptroller by Governor Francis P. Fleming. His second administration as Governor included the Spanish-American War period.

He was one of the incorporators of the Florida Agricultural College, now a part of the University of Florida; as Governor, he sought enactment of and approved a law for the establishment of the first reform school for juveniles in Florida; he worked for and approved a law re-creating the State Railroad Commission; he was a strong advocate of a real public school system for the State; and he was genuinely interested in the welfare of the remnants of the Seminole Indians.—Tampa Daily Times, Wednesday, July 10, 1935.

TWICE GOVERNOR OF FLORIDA

At the Capital yesterday the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of a famous Floridian, Gov. William Dunnington Bloxham, was observed with unusual ceremonies, an assemblage of prominent men and women of the State gathering in Tallahassee to do honor to the memory of a man who had

twice served the commonwealth as Governor, and who had, all during his long life, stood fast for good government, honesty and progressiveness in State affairs. The celebration which had been planned by those who knew of the splendid ability and fine patriotism and statesmanship of the late Governor Bloxham, was simple in detail, as would exemplify the character of the former chief executive, and with all dignity and demonstration of sincerity, served to emphasize the regard in which the man was held by his fellow Floridians. The General Committee, which had been appointed by the Tallahassee Historical Society, had secured the cooperation of a State-wide advisory committee, resulting in the observance of the day in some way, in other places besides at the Capital. All State departments were closed during the ceremonies.

In Tallahassee representative people from all parts of the State, high officials and members of organizations, with Gov. Dave Sholtz, as honorary chairman, and Secretary of State Gray, as chairman of the State-wide committee, heard an address by Judge E. C. Love, of Quincy, in which Governor Bloxham's life and activities were eulogized. Governor Sholtz was heard in a brief tribute to the former Governor who had been twice called by his people to act as their chief executive—the only instance of the kind in Florida, where the Constitution forbids a Governor succeeding himself. Other speakers heard included Senator W. C. Hodges, president of the Florida Senate, and Speaker W. B. Bishop, of the House of Representatives.

In the course of the principal address, made by Judge Love, it was brought out that Governor Bloxham, born in Leon County in 1835, was the son and grandson of distinguished soldiers, and early to enter the War Between the States, serving the Confederacy to the best of his ability to its end. Governor Bloxham was graduated from William and Mary College in 1855, but after leaving was obliged to undertake outdoor work rather than the practice of law, because of ill-health. Elected to the Florida Legislature in 1861 he had previously been prominent in the settlement of the Georgia-Florida boundary dispute.

Taking an active part in politics Governor Bloxham was chosen a presidential elector in 1868; but was not allowed to serve, the Legislature appointing Republican electors and taking no notice of the nomination. In 1870 Governor Bloxham was elected lieutenant governor of Florida—but here again the Republican factions upset the plans of the Democrats and the votes were never officially canvassed. In 1870 Governor Bloxham was one of the incorporators of the Florida Agricultural College. This institution later became the University of Florida.

In 1872 for the gubernatorial election the Democrats nominated Governor Bloxham, but he was defeated by Ossian B. Hart a Republican. A few years later, in 1877, Governor Bloxham was appointed Secretary of State by Gov. George F. Drew.

Elected on the Democratic ticket of 1880 Governor Bloxham's term of office was marked by many acts of progress. He was found opposing the cession of Western Florida to Alabama—and the State continued without division. The sale of four million acres of swamp and overflowed land to Disston and associates for a million dollars was marked as saving the Internal Improvement Fund from ruin and the beginning of real development of Florida. Declining ministerial appointment by President Cleveland in 1885, he served the State as Comptroller for several years, first appointed by Gov. Francis P. Fleming, later elected for four years in 1892.

Governor Bloxham was nominated unanimously by the Democratic State convention in 1896, elected again for four years—the only man ever serving the State as Governor for two full terms. During his occupancy of the Governor's office, and in capacity as comptroller and as Secretary of State, and always as a good citizen, Governor Bloxham labored faithfully for the betterment of his native State until his death in 1911. In honoring his memory the assemblage at Tallahassee yesterday, and those giving attention to the even elsewhere, were honoring themselves. The people can well recall and retell the deeds and activities of such a man as William Dunnington Bloxham; his life is an inspiration; it should not be forgotten but held in happy memory.—The Florida Times-Union, Jacksonville, Wednesday, July 10, 1935:

ROLL COMPANY C, FIFTH FLORIDA INFANTRY, 1862-1865

W. D. BLOXHAM, CAPTAIN

(From "Soldiers of Florida")

Names	Mustered In	Mustered Out	Remarks
Captains:			
William D. Bloxham	Apr. '62		Transferred to Quarter-Master Department, Madison, Fla.
Council A.			
Bryan	Apr. '62		1st Lieut.; promoted Captain Dec. '62; elected to Legislature and resigned Nov. 19, '64; afterward joined Company C, Scott's Battalion, and served to close of the war.
1st Lieut.:			
1. McQueen Auld	April '62	Apr. 9, '65	2nd Sergt.; promoted 1st Lieut. after Battle of Sharpsburg Sept. 17, '62; commanded company at surrender.
2nd. Lieut.:			
Matthew Lively			Discharged '62 for disability.
Alexander L. Bull	April '62		1st Sergt.; promoted 3rd Lieut. then 2nd Lieut.
3rd Lieuts.:			
James D. Gailbraith			Discharged '62 for consumption.
Leroy Allen	Feb. 27, '62	Apr. 9, '65	Promoted 3rd Lieutenant; wounded at Cold Harbor June 5, '64.
Enlisted Men:			
Allen, Joseph	Feb. 27, '62	Apr. 9, '65	Promoted Sergeant.
Alligood, Charles S.	Mch. 28, '62	Apr. 9, '65	Shot at Gettysburg July 3, '63.
Alligood, Jas.			Wounded at Chancellorsville, May 4, '63.
Atkinson, Stephen			
Atkinson, Wiley L.			Wounded at Gettysburg, July 3, '63.
Barefoot, Thomas B.			
Barlow, John S.			
Bariman Elias			Killed at Gettysburg, July 3, '63.
Barnes, Elias			
Brown, William J.	'61	'62	Expiration of term; re-enlisted Aug. '62 in W. D. Bloxham's Company; shot at Wilderness, Va.
Bruce, Robert L.			
Bryan, Joseph L.	Feb. 22, '62	Apr. 9, '65	Promoted Sergt.; wounded at Petersburg, Va.
Carroll, Wm.			
Comparrett, John B.			Killed at Charlottesville; buried in cemetery of the University of Va.
Conner, Martin C.			
Daughtery, James			
Daughtery, William			
Davis, Washington J.			
Dudley, Rufus M.			Wounded at Gettysburg July 3, '63.
Eppes, Nicholas W.			Transferred from Co. M 2nd Regiment; appointed Sergt. Major; promoted 2nd Lieut. for gallantry at the Battle of Gettysburg and transferred to 1st Cavalry.
Fairbanks, Henry			
Faraday, James W.			Killed at Chancellorsville May 4, '63.
French, James W.			Wounded at Gettysburg July 3, '63.
Gause, George W.		Apr. 9, '65	
Gorman, Robert B.		Apr. 9, '65	
Gramlin, J. W.			Discharged from Ft. Delaware prison.
Grandy, Mike K.			
Gray, Edward			
Hall, L. H.			Imprisoned Ft. Delaware
Hargrove, Samuel T.			
Hart, John R.			Sergeant.
Hartsfield, Moses			Wounded Bristow Station Oct. 14, '63.
Harvey, Mike L.			
Henby, James T.	Mar. '61		Shot at Sharpsburg, Md., disabled and discharged '63.
Hicks, S. J.			Died Ft. Delaware prison '63.
Hinson, John H.			
Holland, Thomas			Killed at Chancellorsville May 5, '63.
Holt, Asa H.		Apr. 9, '65	

July 9, 1935

BLOXHAM MEMORIAL SERVICES

Holt, Christopher C.			Page, Sherod P.		
Horne, H. M.	Apr. 9, '65		Pittman, William		
Howell, John W.		Wounded at Gettysburg July 3, '63.	Pitts, Joseph		
Isler, D. C.		Wounded at Gettysburg July 3, '63.	Purvis, John N.		Died at Staunton, Va. Sept. 18, '62 of pneumonia.
Isler, Frederick W.			Redd, Toliver C.		
Isler, John F.	Apr. 9, '65		Redd, Washington W.		
Isler, Thomas J.	Apr. 9, '65		Renfro, James P.		
Isler, W. M.	Apr. 9, '65		Rickerson, James M.		
Isler, W. M. Apr. 9, '65	Apr. 9, '65		Roberts, Richard		
Jenkins, Samuel M.	Apr. 9, '65	Wounded and captured, paroled from prison.	Roberts, Robert E.		
Johnson, James W.			Roberts, William		
Jones, Charles S.			Robinson, Larkin	Apr. 9, '65	Shot at Petersburg, Oct. 9, '64.
Jones, William L.		Killed at Gettysburg July 3, '63.	Russell, Daniel W.		Imprisoned at Fort Delaware.
Kyle, Christopher C. Mar. '62		Discharged June '63 from Ft. Delaware prison.	Russell, Jesse Daniel Mar. 22, '62	Apr. 9, '65	Wounded at Gettysburg July '63; captured and imprisoned at Fort Delaware.
Kyle, C. C., Jr.		Imprisoned at Ft. Delaware.	Scott, Allen	Apr. 9, '65	Wounded at Petersburg, Va.
Lee, John A.			Scott, John R.	Apr. 9, '65	
Levy, Alfred			Smith, R. B. Mar. 11, '62	Apr. 9, '65	Shot at Chancellorsville May 3, '63.
Levy, David		Corporal	Smith, W. D.		Wounded at Gettysburg July 3, '63.
Levy, Henry			Stanford, H.		Wounded at Gettysburg July 3, '63.
Levy, Richard			Sutton, John A. Mar. 15, '62	Apr. 9, '65	Wounded at Gettysburg July 3, '63.
Livingston, J. F.	Apr. 9, '65		Sutton, S. M.	Apr. 9, '65	Wounded at Gettysburg July 3, '63.
Maxwell, Francis Oliver '62		Died, Richmond, Va. Nov. 14, '62.	Thomas, W. H.	Apr. 9, '65	
Mobley, Robert S. May '62		Wounded at Chancellorsville, May 4, '63; paroled.	Tomberlin, James E.	Apr. 9, '65	
Norris, Henry H.	Apr. 9, '65	Wounded at Gettysburg July 3, '63.	Tomberlin, Samuel	Apr. 9, '65	
Oliver, Arvin		Killed at Gettysburg July 3, '63.	Troup, George		
Oliver, James	Apr. 9, '65	1st Sergeant.	Verris, Farnwell W.		
Owens, Calvin S.		Corporal.	Walters, William H.		
Page, Benj. F.	Apr. 9, '65	Promoted Corporal; wounded, Gettysburg July 3, '63.	Watkins, Robert M.		
Page, James J.					
Page, John W.					

White, A. J. Apr. 9, '65 Wounded at Gettysburg
July 3, '63.

White S. H. Killed at Gettysburg July
3, '63.

Whitely,
Thomas Apr. 9, '65 Corporal

Wilson,
James B.

Wiggins, Dan Apr. 1, '62 Apr. 9, '65 Wounded severely, Get-
tysburg, July 3, '63.

A FLORIDA INDIAN ROMANCE

In January, 1898, a notable convention assembled at Tampa, representing the fishery interests of twenty-four states and several foreign countries. ("Memoirs of Florida" p. 403). At this convention Governor Bloxham made an eloquent and inspiring address. Referring to that address the Tampa Daily Times of March 29, 1898, edited by Col. D. B. McKay, contains the following:

"In Governor Bloxham's address before the national fisheries congress at Tampa, he alluded to the historic ground on which they met, full of the ambrosia of ancient history, mentioning one romance, based on historic fact, associated with the Clearwater Bay section, in which a Florida Pocahontas saved the life of a Spanish cavalier, doomed by her chieftain father to death at the stake; only, this was a case of 'for friendship's sake,' not love's, since the dusky maid had a lover of her own race who nobly aided in protecting the white man, and thereby, through the rage of the father, lost his promised squaw. The Indian girl, although it broke the heart-strings of hope, sacrificed love and life to humanity. On this incident, so eloquently described by Governor Bloxham, the following ballad is based. It was written by W. E. Pabor and read at the session of the state press association, held at DeLand in 1898:

"As found on the historic page,
Theme for singer as well as sage;
A tale of friendship, honor, hate,
And severed lovers, for whose fate
Maidens might weep, and cavaliers
Be not ashamed of shedding tears,
For an Indian chieftain's dusky child,
A savage princess of the wild.

"Ere Pocahontas came to show
That love is lord of all below,
In savage as in Saxon breast—
(Virginia's history tells the rest)
There lived a chieftain stern and bold,
Whose dusky daughter sought to hold
At bay the fagot and the fire,
For Spanish soldier laid on pyre.

"In fifteen hundred twenty-eight,
Before DeSoto found his fate,
Or Ponce De Leon sought the springs
Whose waters youth eternal brings,
Juan Ortez, cavalier of Spain,
Sailed o'er the Caribbean main
And Mexico gulf, until his sails
Were fanned by flower-perfumed gales.

"He cried, 'Is this enchanted land?
Or lost Atlantis' golden strand?
Or is this singing sweet and clear,
That falls so softly on my ear,
The witch-song of the Lorelei,
Or elves, in woodlands that I spy
Along this blossom laden shore,
Where Spanish never trod before?"

"His ancient servitor replied:
'O, go not o'er our vessel's side;
I fear the warlock or the gnome,
Or magic Merlin here had home;
By blessed Damosel I pray,
Hoist sail, and speed us on our way.
Juan Ortez, go not to the shore,
Lest, going, you return no more.'

"Now, out upon your weird alarms'
If there are maidens, they hath charms;
If there are witches, we have spells
In rosaries and thrice-kissed bells
To ward off danger, if it looms
Out from your dim, dark, forest glooms.
Stand in to shore. With my good sword
I'll lift the banner of our Lord.'

"Where now Bellair to sunset's glow
Its graceful spires of splendor show;
Where the warm waters wash away
Clearwater's white and sparkling spray,
Juan Ortez, cavalier of Spain,
A score of soldiers in his train,
Stepped shoreward, in the noonday glow,
Three hundred seventy years ago.

"But ere his wits to wonder grew,
From every tre an arrow flew;
And hideous braves in scant attire,
With wild war-whoops gave battle dire;
The banner of the cross went down,
Though held by soldiers of renown,
Until at last Juan Ortez stood
Captive to wild men of the wood.

"Into the chieftain's tent they brought
The man who had so bravely fought;
Laid him before their savage lord
For poisoned arrow, flame or sword;
The savage chief, with angry breath,
Gave orders for a fiery death;
'So die the enemies who come
To steal away the Indian's home.'

"They drove the pole stakes where they stood;
They brought the faggots from the wood;
They laid the captive on the pyre;
They held aloft the torch, afire;
They danced the dance of death galore,
Till sunset crowned the wood and shore.
When lo! there comes upon the scene
The chieftain's daughter, sad of mien.

"Low at her father's feet she bends,
And to her grace and beauty lends
The strongest argument since years
Of time were young—a woman's tears.
She bathes the chieftain's horny hand;
She dares the swift and stern command
And think of friends and not of foes.
To seek her tepee's safe repose,

"Her tears and prayers avail at last;
The torch down on the sand is cast;
The captive's cords asunder fly;
He stands erect, with trembling eye;
Then stoops to kiss the maiden's hand,
And hears the savage chief's command—
Captive, yet free to come and go,
Till he his final fate should know.

"Did Ortez win the maiden's love?
O, no! This dusky woodland dove
Had long been wooed by Mucoso,
A neighboring chief, whose belt could show
More scalps than moons that crown the year,
And each to each was near and dear;
No cavalier of Spain could wile
The maiden from Muscoso's smile.

"Soon Hirrihugua's anger blazed
Anew. Again the pile was raised,
The faggots placed; but in the night
The maiden planned the soldier's flight;
And bade him to her lover go,
With tokens he alone would know,
To bide in hiding till the day
When he could safely sail away.

"The sun rose hot, but hotter still
The chieftain's rage at thwarted will,

It changed parental love to hate;
His daughter should for wedlock wait
Till Muscoso with Ortez came
And stake and flame their victim claim;
Till then the maid should bide in tent
In solitary banishment.

"But honor had as firm a rest
In savage as Castilian breast;
Mucoso failed not to defend
The captive soldier as his friend.
The Indian maiden drooped and died;
Hope, love, lay shattered, side by side.
A sacrifice to human need;
But honor crowned the noble deed.

"O, can you find on Clio's page,
In civilized or savage age
A nobler deed than this, wherein
The crown of sacrifice to win?
Search in prose or search in rhyme
Adown the corridors of Time;
At ruined shrines; on papyrus rolls,
On ancient hieroglyphic scrolls;

"On splint and monolith; on walls
Unearthed from fathoms deep; in halls
Of wondrous Jap; or where the world
Its latest knowledge has unfurled;
At college shrines—and find it not!
And yet, no temple marks the spot,
Save that which will forever start
Age after age, in human heart.

"O, friendship! Wondrous and divine,
On savage, as on Saxon shrine;
O, honor! true when put to test
In savage or Castilian breast,
Time's shore no Pharos shows, whose light
Shines brighter through the human night;
It rises, luminous, on high,
And, God-like, reaches to the sky.

"I would the minstrel's skill were mine
To make this legend, line by line,
Illumine the page on which it stands,
A pearl, found in Floridian sands.
Savage and Spaniard disappear;
The nobler Saxon race is here;
Yet nothing nobler time can show
Than this ballade of long ago."

OFFICIAL STATE SONG

Rendered at Memorial to William D. Bloxham, July 9, 1935
STATE OF FLORIDA
Legislative Department
Tallahassee

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. Robineau of Dade—
House Concurrent Resolution No. 22:

BE IT RESOLVED, by the House of Representatives of the
State of Florida, the Senate concurring:

THAT, from and after the adoption of this amendment the
official song of the State of Florida, to be sung in the schools
and at all other public or official gatherings, shall be "The
S'wanee River (Old Folks at Home)", written by Stephen
Foster and entered according to an Act of Congress by Firth
Pond & Co. in 1851, in the Clerk's office of the District Court
of the Southern District of New York.

The following is the song:

1ST VERSE

'Way down upon de S'wanee ribber,
Far, far away,
Dere's wha my heart is turning ebber,
Dere's wha de old folks stay.
All up and down de whole creation,
Sadly I roam,
Still longing for de old plantation,
And for de old folks at home.

CHORUS

All de world am sad and dreary,
Eb'ry where I roam,
Oh! darkeys how my heart grows weary,
Far from de old folks at home.

2ND VERSE

All round de little farm I wandered
When I was young,
Den many happy days I squandered
Many de songs I sung,
When I was playing wid my brudder
Happy was I.
Oh! take me to my kind old mudder,
Dere let me live and die.

3RD VERSE

One little hut among de bushes,
One dat I love,
Still sadly to my mem'ry rushes,
No matter where I rove.
When will I see de bees a humming
All round de comb?
When will I hear de banjo tumming
Down in my good old home.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that House Concurrent Reso-
lution No. 24, the Laws of Florida, Acts of 1913, be and the
same is hereby repealed.

Adopted by the House of Representatives, May 22, 1935.

Adopted by the Senate, May 23, 1935.

After adoption first sung with band music at the Centennial
anniversary of the birth of W. D. Bloxham, July 9, 1935.

PERTINENT HISTORICAL DATA

The first gubernatorial term of Governor Bloxham was 1881
to 1885. The only person now living who was connected with
the Executive Department of the State during that period is
Hon. Wm. M. McIntosh, who was then Assistant Chief Clerk
in the Comptroller's office. There is now no living member of
the Cabinet or of the Judiciary Department of that period.
Perhaps the only living members of the Legislative Depart-
ment during that period are C. Beville of Sumter county and
Henry L. Grady of Franklin county, who were members of the
House of Representatives, and John E. Proctor, colored, who
was State Senator from Leon county in the sessions of 1883-
1885. The latter is a citizen of Leon county and was a mem-
ber of the Florida House of Representatives in 1873 and 1879.

W. H. Chandler, colored, who was a member of the State Sen-
ate, 1881-1885, and a member of the Constitutional Conven-
tion of 1885 from Marion county, is reported to be now living
in Chicago, Illinois. John Hawkins, the colored janitor of the
Capitol for fifty years, from 1882 to 1932, is still a citizen of
Tallahassee.

The United States Senators during the years 1881 to 1885
were Charles W. Jones of Pensacola and Wilkinson Call of
Jacksonville. The Congressmen were R. H. M. Davidson from
the First Congressional District and Horatio Bisbee, succeeded
by J. J. Finley, from the Second Congressional District.

Governor Bloxham's second term as Governor was 1897-1901.

GOVERNMENT

1897-1901

Major General Patrick Houstoun, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

Colonel Henry Bacon, Surgeon-General, Jacksonville, Fla.

Colonel Frank Phillips, Quartermaster-General, Marianna, Fla.

Colonel Samuel T. Shaylor, Judge-Advocate General, Jacksonville, Fla.

Colonel L. A. Perkins, Assistant Adjutant General, Tallahassee, Fla.

Colonel Raymond Cay, Assistant Adjutant General, Tallahassee, Fla.

Colonel J. B. Anderson, Inspector General, Tampa, Fla.

Colonel W. S. Proskey, Chief Ordinance Officer, Ocala, Fla.

Colonel John E. Lambeth, Commissary General, Gainesville, Fla.

GOVERNOR BLOXHAM'S PERSONAL STAFF

Colonel Thomas V. Kessler, Pensacola, Fla.
 Colonel Franklin Q. Brown, Tampa, Fla.
 Colonel W. W. Flournoy, Lake City, Fla.
 Captain H. P. Baya, Aide-de-Camp, Lake City, Fla.
 Captain Glover Miller, Acting Aide-de-Camp, Ocala, Fla.
 Captain N. H. Harrison, Acting Aide-de-Camp, Lake City, Fla.

A roster of Captain W. D. Bloxham's Company C, Fifth Florida Infantry, appears on another page.

In 1876 the Presidential candidates were Samuel J. Tilden, Democrat, of New York, and Rutherford B. Hayes, Republican, of Ohio. In Florida the gubernatorial candidates were George F. Drew, Democrat, of Madison county, and M. L. Stearns, Republican, of Gadsden county. Drew was elected and inaugurated as Governor on Tuesday, January 2, 1877. Hayes succeeded U. S. Grant as President, March 4, 1877.

The campaign in Florida for the Democratic candidates was conducted by the Democratic State Executive committee consisting of five members, viz: Samuel Pasco, chairman; W. D. Bloxham, James M. Baker, George P. Raney, and Dr. James H. Paine. Major Robert Gamble was secretary of the committee. Governor Bloxham was then also a member of the Democratic Executive committee of Leon county. The chairman was then Dr. Arthur L. Randolph, and the secretary was Major Robert Gamble.

The only survivor of either committee is Dr. James H. Paine, now in his ninety-seventh year, and an honored citizen of Florida, residing at 344 Grove Street, St. Petersburg. He sends an eloquent personal tribute to Governor Bloxham which is included with others in the printed proceedings of this meeting.

In January, 1881, Governor Bloxham appointed Hon. John L. Crawford, then a State Senator, to be Secretary of State, which office he filled until his death in January, 1902. Governor Jennings then appointed as Secretary of State, Hon. H. Clay Crawford, who continued in office until his death, September 21, 1929.

In 1890 W. D. Barnes resigned as State Comptroller to be Judge of the First Judicial Circuit, and W. D. Bloxham was appointed by Governor Fleming as State Comptroller. He served as Comptroller nearly seven years, until his inauguration in January, 1897, for the second time as Governor, being succeeded by W. H. Reynolds, who in 1896 was elected Comptroller and served in Governor Bloxham's second Cabinet. W. H. Reynolds died in July, 1901, while Comptroller in Governor Jennings' Cabinet, and was succeeded by A. C. Croom who was State Comptroller until his death in 1912. His successor was the present State Treasurer, Hon. W. V. Knott.

The following Railroad Commissioners were appointed by Governor Bloxham under Chapter 4549, Acts of 1897: R. H. M. Davidson, John M. Bryan, Henry E. Day. John L. Neeley was appointed Secretary to the Commission.

NOTE:—The first Railroad Commissioners in Florida were appointed under Chapter 3746, Acts of 1887, by Governor E. A. Perry, viz: George G. McWhorter, E. J. Vann, and William Himes. The statute was repealed by Chapter 4068, Acts of 1891.

When the third term of Hon. Wilkinson Call as United States Senator from Florida expired in March, 1897, Governor Bloxham appointed Col. John A. Henderson United States Senator ad interim. In May, 1897, Hon. Stephen R. Mallory, Jr., was elected United States Senator from Florida for the term ending March 3, 1903. At that time the United States Senators were elected by the Legislatures of the several States. The terms of elected United States Senators expired March 3, (now January 3). The Florida Legislature convened in April. For this reason ad interim appointments were made. In March, 1899, Governor Bloxham appointed Hon. Samuel Pasco as United States Senator ad interim to succeed himself after serving two terms (1887-1899) in the United States Senate. During the session of 1899, Hon. James P. Taliaferro was elected United States Senator from Florida; he was re-elected for six years in 1905.

Judge E. C. Love, who delivered the address at the Memorial exercises in memory of Governor Bloxham, has for more than twenty years been the Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit of

Florida. Prior to that he was United States Attorney for the Northern District of Florida by appointment from President Wilson.

Judge Love's father, Hon. E. C. Love, Sr., a prominent and much beloved citizen of Gadsden county was appointed State Attorney of the Second Judicial Circuit of Florida by Governor Bloxham in 1883, and most ably and acceptably filled that important office until his death in 1891. He had been County Judge of Gadsden county, a member of the Legislature and of the Convention of 1861 and of the Convention of 1885, which latter framed the present Constitution of the State, and he was one of Florida's most valued citizens.

When W. D. Bloxham was a member of the Florida House of Representatives in November, 1861, and later when he was Secretary of State, Comptroller and Governor, the Capitol building was about one-third its present size. During that time the second floor of the building consisted of four rooms to the north of the center hall, and two office rooms, and the Supreme court room to the south of the center hall. On the third floor, the hall of the House of Representatives occupied all the space over the four north rooms on the second floor. Two office rooms and the Senate Chamber occupied the south half of the third floor. The ground floor rooms were used by the State land officials, the Adjutant-General, and for other State purposes including the office of the first Railroad Commission created in 1887.

The Governor's office was in the northwest corner on the second floor. Opposite, across the hall from the Governor's office, was the office of the Secretary of State. The Comptroller's office was on the east, and the Treasurer's office on the west of the hall extending north from the center of the building on the second floor. South of the center hall was the Attorney-General's office on the right or west, and the Supreme Court Consultation room on the left. The Supreme Court room extended across the entire south end of the second floor, under the Senate Chamber.

In 1902, during Governor Jennings' administration, the present north and south extensions to the original building were added. In 1922, during Governor Hardee's administration, the present east and west extensions were made.

The Governor's offices are now in the southwest corner or quarter of the second floor of the building, with the offices of the Secretary of State opposite. The Comptroller's offices are now in the east and north parts of the building on the first and second floors. The Treasurer's offices are in the northwest quarter of the building on the first and second floors. The offices of the Attorney-General and the Superintendent of Public Instruction are on the second floor of the west extension. The offices of the Commissioner of Agriculture are on the south side of the first and second floors of the east extension. The State Library is on the south side of the first floor of the west extension.

The House of Representatives occupies the third floor of the west extension, the Senate Chamber being on the third floor of the east extension. Legislative offices occupy the other portions of the third floor of the building. When the Legislature is not in its biennial session, the third floor of the capitol building is used by various State boards and officers, who have to occupy rented quarters during the Legislative sessions.

The Supreme Court and the Railroad Commission now occupy a separate building, constructed in 1914 on Jackson Square southwest of the capitol.

The Adjutant-General's department is now located at St. Augustine in quarters loaned to the State for military purpose by the United States. General Vivian Collins, Adjutant-General of Florida, has charge of the Military Department, the Governor being Commander-in-Chief. (Secs. 4 and 16, Art. IV Constitution).

When W. D. Bloxham was Governor, 1881-1885 and 1897-1901, there was no Governor's Mansion in Florida. Governor Bloxham lived in his own home at four hundred ten North Calhoun street, which he acquired in 1881 after removing from his plantation home three miles west of Tallahassee, where he had lived for many years.

The present Executive Mansion on North Adams street was erected during Governor Napoleon B. Broward's term, and he was the first occupant. To the north of the Mansion is the stately home built and occupied by Territorial Governor Richard K. Call.

WILLIAM DUNNINGTON BLOXHAM
A Paper Read by

J. B. WHITFIELD
before

The Tallahassee Historical Society, April, 1934.

The name of Bloxham which occupies a place of great eminence in the history of Florida, is of English origin and was well-known in educational and professional circles in England before the first representative of the family in this country, Governor Bloxham's grandfather, settled at Alexandria, Virginia, towards the latter part of the eighteenth century. An enterprising business man, he gained prominence and wealth as a large ship-owner and man of importance commercially, prior to the war of 1812, in which he took an active part and lost heavily, thus proving his patriotism and loyalty to the country of his adoption.

His son, William Bloxham, a young man of sterling qualities, emigrated to the Territory of Florida in 1825, and by energy and business acumen acquired a large landed estate in Leon county. He and his young wife, who was Miss Martha Williams of Georgia and a relative of the late John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, made their home on his plantation in the eastern part of the county about one and a half miles north-east of Chaires Station. *1

At that place, almost within sight of the hills of the Capital of Florida, on July 9, 1835, the future Governor and statesman, William Dunnington Bloxham, was born. Indian hostilities were a constant menace to the early white settlers in the neighborhood of the Bloxham home.*2 The Green H. Chaires *3 family, who suffered a fatal attack from the Indians in 1839, lived only a few miles away, and it is said that on more than one occasion when W. D. Bloxham was a child, his parents had to hurriedly take him to a place of safety when their home and lives were in danger.

While a youth, W. D. Bloxham studied under private tutors and at such schools as were then afforded in his native country; and he is said to have attended a preparatory school at LaGrange, Georgia. In leisure hours he indulged with companions and neighbors in hunting and other hardy sports then so universal and invigorating in frontier communities. His manly, generous disposition and his engaging personality made him a favorite among his contemporaries.

His father appreciated the advantages of education, and, in the absence of college facilities in the new State of Florida, sent his studious and talented son to Williamsburg in his own native State of Virginia, where at the renowned College of William and Mary, William D. Bloxham, aged eighteen, matriculated in 1853. During his college years he lived in the home of Mrs. Maupin, to whom he afterwards frequently referred as being a most estimable Christian lady and friend. After two years of diligent application, he graduated July 4, 1855, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws. His engrossing qualities as a profound thinker and eloquent speaker were recognized at college, and at the commencement exercises he was on the roll of speakers, his subject being, "The Failure of Free Government in Europe." Mr. Bloxham traveled in Europe as a young man.

*1There is now only a vacant field on the site of the Bloxham home. The house has been gone many years.

*2Later most of these Seminole Indians were removed to the West and the remainder settled in the Everglades, thus ending Indian hostilities in middle Florida.

*3Green H. Chaires, whose wife was killed by Indians, July, 1839, was the father of Green A. Chaires, and great-grandfather of Mrs. Edwin Barnes and Mrs. John Earle Perkins of Tallahassee.

*4Princess Murat, daughter of Col. Bird Willis and his wife, Mary Lewis, of Virginia, and great-niece of George Washington, married July 11, 1826, at Tallahassee, Fla., Prince Achilles Murat, son of Joachim Murat, (one of Napoleon's marshals and king of Naples) and his wife, Caroline, youngest sister of Napoleon Bonaparte. Prince Murat died April 18, 1847.

*5The line extends from the confluence of the Chatahoochee and Flint rivers to the head of the St. Marys river at Ellicott's Mound in the Okefenokee Swamp. See Appendix for the history of the controversy. Page 26 C. G. L.

*6Under the constitution of 1838, the first election of members of the legislature under the constitution of 1861 was held on the first Monday in October, 1862.

*7The other members from Leon county were A. S. Cole,

Upon his return to Florida his health was not vigorous, and he did not begin the practice of law, but engaged in the outdoor vocation of farming on one of his father's plantations. His mother died during the next year (1856). On October 28, 1856, he married Miss Mary C. Davis of a prominent family of Lynchburg, Virginia, and later of Florida, and took his lovely bride to an attractive home on the Bloxham plantation adjoining that of Princess Murat,*4 two miles west of Tallahassee. Little remains of the house, but stately oaks and large banana shrubs mark the site of the happy country home of the beloved Bloxham family. There were two children, a son, William D. Bloxham, Jr., and a daughter, Martha, both of whom died young.

In 1859, W. D. Bloxham was made a Master Mason in Jackson Lodge No. 1 at Tallahassee. He was also a member of the order of Elks in his later years.

For several years Mr. Bloxham applied his time and talents in managing and improving his estate, and, as was his constant desire, in doing kindly acts for friends and neighbors, all the while taking a deep interest and an active part in the public questions of the day. His genial personality and cordial manner made him ever popular, and, because of his eloquence and force as a speaker, his talents were in demand then and throughout his life.

Before the Civil War the Georgia-Florida boundary line was a subject of serious controversy between citizens of the two States. Mr. Bloxham's influence in its amicable settlement by a line surveyed in 1859 *5 by Col. B. F. Whitner, Jr., representing Florida and G. J. Orr representing Georgia, gave him a prominence in State affairs that continued throughout the years of his long and useful life.

Florida seceded from the Union January 10, 1861, and later in 1861 at a special election, Mr. Bloxham was elected*6 to the legislature from Leon county*3 for the important session of November, 1861, to succeed J. B. Galbraith,*7 who, while Speaker of the House,*8 had been by the legislature elected Attorney-General of the State. Though only twenty-six years of age, Mr. Bloxham took a leading part in the legislative proceedings, and it was upon his motion that Hon. S. B. Love of Gadsden county was unanimously elected Speaker in Galbraith's place. As chairman of a select committee of five members on printing appointed by the Speaker, Mr. Bloxham reported a contract made with Messrs. Dyke and Carlisle for the printing required by the House. He was a member of the Committee on Judiciary and chairman of the Committee on Corporations.

A. J. Peeler of Leon county was Clerk of the House, and W. M. McIntosh, Sr., was Enrolling Clerk.

Under his leadership in the House in conjunction with Capt. P. B. Brokaw in the Senate, the legislature elected Walter Gwynn*9 of Leon county, State Comptroller.*10 Florida, on entering the Confederacy, was entitled to two Senators in the Confederate Congress, and Mr. Bloxham was an active participant in the important selections of Judge James M. Baker and Hon. A. E. Maxwell, who, after days of fruitless voting by the legislature,*11 were elected Confederate States Senators, and served as such throughout the Confederacy.*12

who lived in the northern part of the county; Arvin Oliver, who was later killed in battle at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863; and Col. J. J. Williams, who became Speaker of the House in 1865. Col. Williams was the father of Miss Margaret C. Williams and the late Judge A. H. Williams.

*8Mr. Galbraith was elected Representative October, 1860; elected Speaker November 27, 1860; elected Attorney-General January 24, 1861. He resided in Tallahassee on the square northeast of the present Supreme Court building.

*9Other candidates for Comptroller voted for were: Rev. E. L. T. Blake, a distinguished minister of Tallahassee, Mr. Pooser, and A. J. Peeler, a prominent attorney of Tallahassee, who became Secretary of the Constitutional Convention of 1865, later moving to Texas.

*10Walter Gwynn was afterwards State Treasurer in Governor Drew's Cabinet, 1877-'81. At that time he lived in south Florida.

*11Other prominent Floridians receiving substantial votes for Confederate States Senator were: Geo. T. Ward, Jackson Morton, M. S. Perry, J. B. Owens, J. T. Magbee, D. C. Dawkins, M. D. Papy, A. C. Blount, Geo. W. Call, W. G. M. Davis, T. B. Lamar, T. J. Eppes, C. H. DuPont, J. E. Broome, G. S. Hawkins.

*12James M. Baker had been Judge of the Suwannee Circuit

In April, 1862, upon the organization of Company C of the Fifth Florida Infantry in response to the call to arms, William D. Bloxham was chosen Captain, Council A. Bryan being First Lieutenant and Matthew Lively, Second Lieutenant. Though poor health compelled him to relinquish the Captaincy, Council A. Bryan succeeding him in that capacity and Matthew Lively becoming First Lieutenant, W. D. Bloxham served during the entire war under Col. Geo. W. Scott of Leon county. It is interesting to note that Colonel Scott was, later the founder of Agnes Scott College at Decatur, Georgia.

At the close of the Civil War, Captain Bloxham returned to his farming interests.*1 Engaging in cotton planting, he gave employment to many who had served him prior to the Emancipation, maintained a school for children of the negro laborers on his own and neighboring plantations, and aided those who were more impoverished than himself by the four years of war. His kindly disposition as an employer and his generous assistance in distress made him highly esteemed by all who knew him.

The Republicans nominated Samuel T. Day, while the Democrats selected W. D. Bloxham as their candidate, he being regarded as the most popular Democrat in the State. A vigorous campaign was made before the election, November 8, 1870. The result was to be announced by the State Canvassing Board, which, under the law,*6 consisted of three members of the Governor's Cabinet, viz: two Republicans, J. C. Gibbs (col.), Secretary of State, and Sherman Conant, Attorney-General, and one Democrat, Col. R. H. Gamble, Comptroller.

In those days, for lack of good roads and transportation facilities, it required weeks to get the election returns from some of the counties in the extreme southern portion of the

Though occupied in farming, Captain Bloxham maintained a keen interest in political affairs in the State, and because of his ability as an orator, was constantly called upon during the turbulent days of Reconstruction to speak in the interests of peace and good order. His condemnations of violence and pleas for public tranquility were classics of persuasive eloquence, and had great weight with his hearers.

In 1868 W. D. Bloxham was one of the three Democratic candidates for Presidential Electors, the other two being Wilkinson Call of Jacksonville, and G. A. Stanley of Pensacola. However, the legislature being composed almost entirely of Republicans, chose three Republican electors*2 who cast the vote of the State for Grant and Colfax.

The elections in 1868 under the constitution of that year greatly discouraged the conservative and enlightened citizens of Florida; and when, in 1870, it became necessary to elect a Lieutenant-Governor W. D. Bloxham was chosen to lead the responsible people of the State to relief from the misguided rule to which they were then subjected.

At the general election in 1868, Wm. H. Gleason had been elected Lieutenant-Governor, but was ineligible because he had not been a citizen of the State for three years, as required by the constitution of 1868 under which the election was held.*3 He was ousted from office by quo warranto proceedings in the Supreme Court,*4 and under the constitution, another Lieutenant-Governor had to be chosen at the general election in 1870, Major E. C. Weeks of Leon county being appointed Lieutenant-Governor ad interim*5 by Governor Harrison Reed.

Court prior to the Civil War. A. E. Maxwell had before the Civil War been Secretary of State, Attorney-General, Congressman from Florida, and member of the legislature. They were the only Senators from Florida in the Confederate States Congress. Both of them were appointed Justices of the Supreme Court by Gov. David S. Walker in Jan. 1866. Judge Maxwell resigned and was succeeded in 1866 by Judge Samuel J. Douglas of Tallahassee who had been a Judge of the Superior Court of the Territory of Florida. Later Judge Maxwell was Circuit Judge in Pensacola, and Judge Baker was Circuit Judge in Jacksonville. Judge Maxwell returned to the Supreme Court upon being appointed Chief Justice by Governor Perry, July 1, 1887, to succeed Judge Geo. G. McWhorter. Judge Maxwell was also a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1885.

*1Captain Bloxham's father died in 1863.

*2James D. Green, J. S. White and Robert Meacham (col.).

*3Section 22, Article XIV, Constitution of 1868.

*4The State of Florida vs. Wm. H. Gleason, 12 Fla. 190.

*5Weeks vs. Gamble, 13 Fla. 9.

*6Sec. 28, Chap. 1625, Acts of 1868.

State. Before all the returns had been received, the Republican majority of the State Canvassing Board undertook to canvass the incomplete returns. Circuit Judge P. W. White of Quincy granted an injunction restraining the Board from proceeding until all the returns had been received. Judge White was thereupon arrested by a United States Marshal on a charge of violating Federal election laws and detained in custody until the illegal canvass was completed and Day declared elected by a majority of 614 votes,*7 Col. R. H. Gamble, Comptroller, dissenting. By virtue of this declaration of his election as Lieutenant-Governor, the Senate received Mr. Day as its presiding officer.

By the complete returns it was shown that W. D. Bloxham had been elected by a majority of 64 votes.*8 This was presented to the Supreme Court in mandamus proceedings, and the election of Bloxham was established by the record in the cause.*9 But before the Court could in due course issue its peremptory writ commanding the Board to declare the result of the election as shown by the official returns, the legislature, then in session repealed*10 the law under which the Board was acting, and the Court had to dismiss the judicial proceedings.*11

The result was that though shown to have been elected, William D. Bloxham was by legislative action deprived of his right to the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Florida, to which he had been chosen by the voters of the State. This was accomplished by the simple expedient of repealing the statute under which the State Canvassing Board acted, thereby leaving no tribunal with authority to announce the true result of the election, even under judicial mandate, and rendering the Supreme Court powerless to enforce the law and administer justice in the case.

At the same time that W. D. Bloxham was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor, Silas L. Niblack was nominated for Congressman*12 by the Democrats. Like Bloxham, he also was elected, yet a certificate of election as Congressman was given by the Republican majority of the State Canvassing Board to Josiah T. Walls (col.). However, the Republican House of Representatives, towards the end of the Session of Congress, (January 29, 1873), seated Niblack, a Democrat, after a contest, thus doing belated justice to Mr. Niblack, and emphasizing the injustice to W. D. Bloxham when he was elected Lieutenant-Governor and the office was denied him.

In 1870, after the death of Princess Murat,*13 Mr. Bloxham bought the Murat plantation from the executor of the estate, Octavus H. Gadsden, and moved his family to the Murat home, where they lived for about five years. In 1875 he sold the property to Mrs. Dora Hopkins, and the Bloxhams returned to their former home on the adjoining plantation.

Ever loyal to his native State, Mr. Bloxham strenuously opposed all efforts made after the Civil War to cede to the State of Alabama that part of Florida lying west of the Chattahoochee and Apalachicola rivers.*14

Always deeply interested in education, he was one of the statutory incorporators of the Florida Agricultural College in 1870,*15 and though the personnel was changed when the Act of Incorporation was amended in 1872,*16 Mr. Bloxham was by the Act retained as the first member of the incorporation. It was he who, as a member of the Agricultural College Board in 1873 effected the sale of public land scrip donated by Con-

*7The complete vote proved to be: Bloxham 13,462; Day Bloxham.

*3The complete vote proved to be: Bloxham 13,462; Day 13,398. See 13 Fla. 57.

*9Mr. Bloxham was represented before the Supreme Court by Judge Samuel J. Douglas and Hon. R. B. Hilton.

*10Chap. 1836, Acts of 1871.

*11Bloxham vs. Gibbs, 13 Fla. 55, 57, text 76.

*12Prior to 1872 Florida had only one Congressman.

*13Princess Murat died August 6, 1867. Both she and Prince Murat are buried in the Episcopal cemetery, Tallahassee. The will of Madame Murat is dated July 11, 1867. It is witnessed by R. M. Tydings and James L. Palmer of Waukeenah, Jefferson County, Florida. Octavus H. Gadsden was named executor.

*14The late Captain C. E. Dyke was one of the Commissioners from Florida, and opposed the cession of west Florida to Alabama.

*15Chapter 176, Laws of Florida. *16 Chapter 1905, Acts of 1872.

gress, which gave the nucleus of the now substantial Agricultural Fund of the State. Being a fine executive and financier, he contributed largely to the success and usefulness of the college which was later made a part of the University of Florida at Gainesville.*1

In August, 1872, the Democratic State Convention, meeting in Jacksonville, unanimously nominated W. D. Bloxham for Governor. Gen. Robert Bullock was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor. The Republican nominees were O. B. Hart for Governor and M. L. Stearns for Lieutenant-Governor. Josiah T. Walls, (colored,) and W. J. Purman were the Republican candidates for Congressmen. While the Republicans were successful in the election, the vigorous campaign made by the Democrats under the leadership of Bloxham and Bullock, with Charles W. Jones and Silas L. Niblack, the candidates for Congress, so aroused the people of the State that the Democrats won a complete victory at the next election in 1876.

In 1873 at the election of United States Senator by the legislature, W. D. Bloxham, though a Democrat, received the highest vote cast for any candidate except S. B. Conover, a Republican, who was elected.

In 1874 W. D. Bloxham, with former Governor David S. Walker and others, vigorously supported Col. John A. Henderson as the Democratic candidate for Congress from the First District of Florida; however, the Republican candidate, W. J. Purman, was elected.

In 1876 the Democratic State Convention was held in Quincy,*2 Judge A. E. Maxwell was unanimously elected president of the convention. The name of George F. Drew for Governor was presented by James M. Baker of Duval county. On motion of W. D. Bloxham, Mr. Drew was unanimously nominated for Governor. Noble A. Hull of Orange county was named for Lieutenant-Governor.*3 Mr. Bloxham was appointed on the State Executive Committee which conducted the notable campaign of 1876, the other members of the Committee being Samuel Pasco,*4 chairman, James M. Baker,*5 Dr. James H. Paine, and George P. Raney.*6 Major Robert Gamble was secretary of the State Executive Committee. The only surviving member of that committee is Dr. Paine, now in his ninety-fourth year, an honored and much beloved citizen of Florida, residing in St. Petersburg. Referring to Mr. Bloxham's contribution to Florida's welfare in that critical year, Dr. Paine *7 writes:

"I vividly recall his genial personality and persuasive eloquence, which were material factors in launching that memorable movement for the political and financial redemption of Florida.

"The era during which Governor Bloxham held the reins of State government was marked by State-wide advancement, and stands out as a red-letter page in Florida's history."

As elsewhere in the Union, the political contest in Florida during the summer and early fall of 1876 was strenuous and unusually exciting. Mr. Bloxham and others made stirring and impressive speeches in all parts of the State. The people

were thoroughly in earnest, giving hearty support to the candidates of their choice.*8 It was a party, not a personal contest. There was a firm determination to correct through the peaceful means of the ballot box the many abuses by governmental officials that had existed in the State during the previous eight years. Registered voters in the State were more evenly divided in their party adherence than at any time since the Civil War.

The result was attained without as much violence and confusion as might have been anticipated. A large vote was polled November 7, 1876, and the returns were slow in arriving at the Capital for final tabulation and ascertainment of the result of the election of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, who were the only elective State officers*9 under the constitution of 1868 in force at that time, all the State and county officials, including those who composed the Governor's Cabinet, being appointed by the Governor.

By manipulating the returns made by the election officials of the counties, the Republican majority of the State Canvassing Board again, as in 1870, declared the Republican nominees to have been elected. Mr. Drew, the Democratic candidate, satisfied of his election as Governor, as shown by the official returns, instituted mandamus proceedings in the Supreme Court*10 to require the members of the State Canvassing Board to reassemble and to canvass and count the actual vote cast as shown by the election returns, and to determine and certify who was elected Governor as shown by the returns.

In due course a peremptory writ*11 was issued commanding the Board to make the canvass and to certify the result as required by the writ under the law. It was not definitely known, however, until the day of the Inaugural, January 2, 1877, whether Drew would be duly sworn in as Governor, the complete return to the mandate of the Supreme Court, declaring the election of Drew by a majority of 195 votes*12 not being filed in the Supreme Court until ten o'clock that morning.

Upon being officially notified that his election had been duly announced, the Governor-elect walked across the street with a few friends from the old City Hotel which stood where Dr. H. E. Palmer now lives, and after taking the oath of office administered by Chief Justice E. M. Randall at noon on the East Portico of the Capital, Governor Drew delivered his Inaugural address. Thus ended without violence a menacing period in Florida's history, and the State entered upon an era of good government and great progress.

W. D. Bloxham was appointed Secretary of State by Governor Drew,*13 and during the time he occupied that Cabinet position, he availed himself of the opportunity to become thoroughly acquainted with the condition and needs of the State, with the result that he was fully qualified for the position that was next offered to him.

For a list of Florida Territorial and State officers see Appendix.

In 1880 at the Democratic Convention in Gainesville, W. D. Bloxham was enthusiastically nominated as the Democratic

*1By the Buckman Bill, enacted as Chapter 5384, Laws of Florida, approved by Governor Broward, June 5, 1905.

*2The Convention was called to order Wednesday, June 7, 1876 by Mr. Pasco, chairman of the State Executive Committee, who was made temporary presiding officer until Judge A. E. Maxwell was chosen President.

*3The party candidates for Presidential Electors were James E. Yonge, Wilkinson Call, R. B. Hilton and Robert Bullock.

*4Mr. Pasco was later Presidential Elector (1880, 1908) President of the Constitutional Convention of 1885, Speaker of the House of Representatives, 1887, United States Senator, 1887-89, and member of the Panama Canal Commission.

*5Judge Baker had been Confederate States Senator, Supreme Court Justice and Circuit Judge, and afterwards was Circuit Judge at Jacksonville.

*6Mr. Raney had been a member of the House of Representatives from Franklin county and later became Attorney-General, Supreme Court Justice, Chief Justice, and member of the House of Representatives and Senator from Leon county. In 1916 Mr. George P. Raney, Jr., was Chairman of the Senate and Democratic State Executive Committee.

*7Among Dr. Paine's outstanding services to the State was the great success he attained for Florida as Director-General of the Sub-Tropical Exposition at Jacksonville in 1888. President and Mrs. Grover Cleveland attended the Exposition and were shown the courtesies of the occasion by Dr. Paine. The

members of the Democratic Executive Committee from Leon county in 1876 were: Dr. A. L. Randolph, chairman; H. N. Felkel, W. D. Bloxham, Sam J. Fleming, D. S. Walker, Sr., Henry Perkins, R. H. Gamble, Alex Moseley, R. C. Parkhill, John Maige, Jackson Moody, J. J. Williams, R. B. Hilton and Robert Gamble, secretary.

*8The Republican candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor were M. L. Stearns of Gadsden county, and David Montgomery of Madison county.

*9R. H. M. Davidson and Jesse J. Finley were elected Congressmen, Judge Finley being seated after a contest against H. Bisbee, Jr., a Republican.

*10Mr. Drew was represented before the Supreme Court by R. L. Campbell, R. B. Hilton and Geo. P. Raney.

*11Drew vs. State Canvassing Board, 16 Fla. 17.

*12The vote as finally declared by order of the Supreme Court, January 1, 1877, was Geo. F. Drew, 24,179; M. L. Stearns, 23,884. See 16 Fla. 17, text 65. Bullock received approximately the same vote for Lieutenant-Governor as Bloxham did for Governor.

*13The other Cabinet officers appointed by Governor Drew were: Columbus Drew, Comptroller; George P. Raney, Attorney-General; Walter Gwynn, Treasurer; Hugh A. C. Orley, Commissioner of Lands and Immigration; William P. Haisley, Superintendent of Public Instruction; J. J. Dickison, Adjutant-General.

candidate for Governor, L. W. Bethel being the party's choice for Lieutenant-Governor.*1 Resigning as Secretary of State, *2 Mr. Bloxham and other prominent speakers made an active campaign throughout the State with the result that Bloxham and Bethel were elected by a good majority*3 amid great enthusiasm and rejoicing.

William D. Bloxham was inaugurated Governor on Tuesday, January 4, 1881, the oath of office being administered by Circuit Judge David S. Walker*4 at 2 p. m., in the presence of the Joint Session of the Legislature*5 in the Assembly Hall at the north end of the Capitol.*6 There were no inaugural processions in those days, the occasion being marked by the utmost simplicity. In his Inaugural address Governor Bloxham referred to healthy immigration, development of the State's varied resources, and education of the rising generation as the three great links in the grand chain of progress upon which the State could confidently rely for future growth and prosperity, and said:

"Knowing no sectional lines, and fostering no sectional animosities, let our patriotic impulses be as broad as the Union itself, and as pure as the inspiration that gave us the Divine injunction of peace on earth and good will toward men."

Governor Bloxham appointed as his Cabinet, John L. Crawford, Secretary of State; Geo. P. Raney, Attorney-General; W. D. Barnes, Comptroller; H. A. L'Engle, Treasurer; E. K. Foster,*7 Superintendent of Public Instruction; Hugh A. Corley,*8 Commissioner of Lands and Immigration; and J. E. Yonge, Adjutant-General. Ormond Chaires of Tallahassee was Private Secretary to the Governor.*9

The legislature convened on the same day that Governor Bloxham was inaugurated, (Jan. 4, 1881), and, since this gave him no opportunity as Governor to prepare a message on the condition and needs of the State, he presented (Jan. 7, 1881) a comprehensive message prepared by his predecessor, Governor Drew. The legislature cooperated heartily with Governor Bloxham, and at the sessions during his administration many laws were passed leading to economy and efficiency in government, and to the development of the resources of the State.

As Chief Executive, Governor Bloxham gave his entire time to his official duties. It was his view that Executive matters should be transacted at the Executive office. He was regularly at his post of duty and rarely left the capital city while he was Governor. He kept fully informed of the operations of all the administrative departments and anticipated the needs of the people of the State in every possible way. In his opinion, official obligations required efficiency, economy and unremitting daily personal attention to the details of duties, as contemplated by Sections 2, 17, and 18, Article XVI, of the Constitution of Florida.

Governor Bloxham, realizing the value of the Everglades

*1The Republican candidates were S. B. Conover and Wm. M. Ledwith.

*2The Rev. F. W. A. Rankin was appointed Secretary of State for the remainder of the term, October 1, 1880 to January, 1881.

*3The vote for Governor was: Bloxham 28,378; Conover 23,297.

*4Judge Walker had been Senator from Leon county, Register of Public Lands 1849-'59, Justice Supreme Court 1859-65, and Governor 1865-68.

*5L. W. Bethel took the oath of office as Lieutenant-Governor upon the organization of the legislature at noon on the same day, the Lieutenant-Governor being ex-officio President of the Senate.

*6Since the first Inaugural of Governor Bloxham, each Governor has taken the oath of office, administered by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, on the East Portico of the Capitol, except Governor Gilchrist, who, on account of a heavy rain at the Inaugural hour, on January 5, 1909, took the oath of office in the Hall of the House of Representatives, then in in the north wing of the building.

*7Hon. E. K. Foster resigned February 1884, and Major A. J. Russell of Jacksonville was appointed to succeed him as Superintendent of Public Instruction.

*8Hon. Hugh A. Corley resigned before his term expired, and

section of south Florida for producing immense quantities of sugar, vegetables and tropical fruits, succeeded in interesting Mr. Hamilton Disston, a wealthy citizen of Philadelphia, in the project of pioneering in the raising of sugar cane in the vast area to the north of the Everglades; and the resulting Disston purchase of large areas of swamp lands in June, 1881, marked the first substantial development of the fertile lands in the southern portion of peninsular Florida.

In his first regular message to the legislature, January 1883,*10 Governor Bloxham explained the Disston land sale, referring first to the basic facts that Florida's Internal Improvement Act of 1885*11 vested in the Governor and four other State officials, as Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund, all the remaining lands of the 500,000 acres granted by congress to the State for internal improvement when Florida was admitted to the Union *12 and all the remaining swamp and overflowed lands granted in 1850*13 for drainage and reclamation purposes, (the two grants amounting to more than 20,000,000 acres), and that the statute authorized the Trustees to use these lands to guarantee the interest payments on several million dollars of railroad bonds issued under the Act of 1855 for the construction of certain lines of railroad in the State.

Due in part to the sparsely settled country through which they were built, the railroads were not paying enterprises, and after the Civil War they were sold under decrees of the United States Courts pursuant to the statute, for non-payment of the sinking fund required to retire the bonds at maturity.*14 The effect of this sale was to require the interest payments on the railroad bonds to be made from sales of public lands vested by the State in the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund. The lands had been made subject to the payment of such interest by the Internal Improvement Act, and the defaulted interest on the bonds through a period of years amounted to much more than the then forced sale value of all the trustee lands which were to be sold under decrees of the Courts.

In this situation the only possible hope for saving a part of the lands and having all of them reclaimed by drainage as contemplated by the statutes, was to sell some of them for a fair cash price and pay the amounts adjudged by decrees rendered by the United States Courts which were a prior lien on all the lands.

Accordingly, in June, 1881, Governor Bloxham and his co-trustees, Comptroller W. D. Barnes, Treasurer H. A. L'Engle, Attorney-General Geo. P. Raney, and Commissioner of Lands and Immigration Hugh A. Corley, by the authority vested in them, sold to Mr. Disston 4,000,000 acres of the swamp and overflowed lands for \$1,000,000.00 with which the judgments were paid and the lands released.*15 This was the beginning of the real development of Florida. Since then the population and taxable values of the State have multiplied and are still growing.

Reference was made in the Governor's message to the efficient service of Hon. Walter Gwynn in selecting lands for the

Judge P. W. White of Quincy was appointed Commissioner of Lands and Immigration.

*9The county officers for Leon county appointed by Governor Bloxham in 1881 were: County Judge, Wm. P. Byrd; Clerk Circuit Court, Council A. Bryan; Sheriff, Alexander Moseley; Tax Assessor, Geo. A. Croom; Tax Collector, Chas. C. Pearce; County Treasurer, J. L. Demilly; Supt. of Schools, Henry N. Felkel; County Surveyor, W. T. Bannerman; County Commissioners, John Bradford, J. L. Taylor, W. R. Wilson, John McDougall, John Maige.

*10Appendix to Senate Journal, 1833, p. 77.

*11Chapter 610, Laws approved by Gov. Jas. E. Broome, Jan. 6, 1855.

*12By an Act of Congress in 1841 which became effective for Florida upon its admission to the Union, March 3, 1845.

*13By an Act of Congress approved Sept. 29, 1850.

*14Senate Journal 1897, p. 1336.

*15After 1880 the legislature granted to railroad and other companies, to aid in railroad and canal construction, more acreage of swamp and overflowed lands than the State owned; but during Governor Jennings' administration, 1901-'5, more than a million acres were regained in compromise settlements, and active drainage operations in the Everglades were begun during Governor's Broward's administration, 1905-9. The Trustees still own more than a half million acres of land in the Everglades, but they are subject to drainage expenses.

State under the Acts of Congress; and it was also stated that under a legislative resolution, Gen. E. A. Perry of Pensacola and John W. Malone, Esq., of Quincy had been employed to enforce in the courts the payment of back taxes due by the railroad companies who claimed exemption from taxation under the Internal Improvement Act.*1

The message showed moreover, that while the tax collections upon levies fixed by the legislature, prior to 1881 had proven insufficient to meet the necessary expenses of the State government despite the economies enforced by his predecessor, financial conditions in the State had since the Reconstruction period improved to such an extent that the State's credit was of the best and a large reduction in taxation was justified. Legislation was subsequently enacted for a steady reduction in the rate of State taxation.

The Governor spoke of the advantages of immigration and the development of the unsurpassed resources of the State in fertile soil, healthful climate, unequalled water facilities, and natural and cultivated products.

Mention was made of the competent management of the State's eleemosynary institutions, including the State Hospital at Chattahoochee, which was at that time in charge of Dr. James H. Randolph,*2 an early resident of Tallahassee.

In regard to education, Governor Bloxham in this message of January 1883, said:

"There is no subject of more importance than popular education, which is being fully recognized by all enlightened countries. In our Republican form of government, where public questions are settled by the popular will, that will must be educated, or the government will sooner or later prove a failure. Free government and ignorant suffrage are not in harmony. Universal suffrage demands universal education as its protector; for while the ballot is a most potent weapon, when wielded by ignorance there is none more dangerous to free government. The government which we enjoy today can be transmitted only to the rising generation, which must be educated to perpetuate it, or ignorance with her handmaids—corruption and vice—will cause it to lapse into despotism.

"Education commends itself to us also in an economical sense. Actual experience demonstrates that intelligent labor is worth at least fifty per cent more than illiterate, while the illiterates furnish fifty times their proportion of paupers and many times more than their proper proportion of criminals. Ignorance is the fruitful mother of public burthens, but contributes little to the public wealth or weal. Hence every commonwealth should encourage the education of her youth as the best safeguard for the future. Florida is particularly interested in this question."

Governor Bloxham took a real interest in the welfare of the Seminole Indians in the Everglades of Florida. He was instrumental in securing ample and suitable reservations of land for their hunting grounds and in encouraging them to adopt modern methods of producing staple crops as a source of profit to them. He also secured an appropriation for Indian schools.*3

Having strenuously opposed all efforts made after the Civil War to cede to the State of Alabama that part of Florida lying west of the Chattahoochee and Apalachicola rivers, Mr. Bloxham's patriotic endeavors both before and during the time he was Chief Executive, contributed largely to the development of west Florida. The Pensacola and Atlantic Railroad, now a branch of the Louisville and Nashville system, was constructed during his first administration, and the counties of the State west of the Apalachicola river have since then been among the

most enterprising and progressive portions of the growing State.

Through the ensuing years Mr. Bloxham consistently opposed a division of the State. His view was that every part of Florida should cooperate to the end that its varied resources of climate, waterfront, lakes, mineral deposits, and fertile soils, together with its fisheries, staple crops, citrus fruits and numerous semi-tropical products might be developed for the common welfare of the State covering the area ceded and transferred to the United States by Spain in 1821.

One of the memorable events of Governor Bloxham's first administration, which is of particular interest to Tallahasseeans, was the launching of the Steamship "Tallahassee." In 1882 the President of the Ocean Steamship Company of Savannah, a freight and passenger line whose north-bound cargoes consisted largely of Southern cotton for the factories of New England, informed Governor Bloxham that, in accordance with its custom of naming its ships for various Southern cities, "Tallahassee" had been chosen as the name for a new ship which they were about to launch. Governor Bloxham was invited to attend the launching and was requested to appoint a sponsor to christen the boat.

All Florida became interested in the new ship which was to be named for the Capital of the State. The Governor selected one of Tallahassee's most cultivated and charming young ladies, Miss Margaret C. Williams, as sponsor. Mrs. James B. Gamble was chosen as chaperon, with Mr. Edward Lewis and Mr. Ormond Chaires as escorts. Governor Bloxham could not leave the State at that time, and he appointed Hon. James Ernest Yonge, the Adjutant-General, to represent him.

The Steamship Company sent a special train to Tallahassee for the party who were taken via boat from Savannah to New York City, and there royally entertained for several days before proceeding to Chester, Pennsylvania, where the new steamer was to be launched. At the launching ceremonies, July 20, 1882, Adjutant-General Yonge delivered an eloquent address, and Miss Williams, breaking a bottle of champagne encased in plaited ribbons of red, white and blue, over the bow of the ship, christened it "Tallahassee."*4

The Capitol building and grounds were greatly improved under Governor Bloxham's administration. He had the building repaired and painted, the high unsightly fence around the Square replaced by a hedge, and the grounds planted in flowers and shrubs.*5

The Capitol at that time comprised only the middle section of the present structure. The offices of the Governor, the Secretary of State, the Comptroller and the Treasurer all occupied the north half of the first floor, and the Supreme Court and the Attorney-General's office occupied the south half. The offices of the Commissioner of Agriculture and the Adjutant-General were on the ground floor, while the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction was on the second floor adjoining the Senate Chamber on the south side, the Hall of Representatives occupying the north half of the second floor. The porticos, steps and staircases were of wood.*6

There were no pavements on the grounds. Before the present east wing was added, the vehicle entrance at the East front of the building was in the form of a circular carriage drive between the street and the Capitol steps, the Parkhill Indian War monument being in the center of the circle in front of the east door, and the Confederate monument being at the west entrance to the building.*7

Governor Bloxham's first administration ended January 6, 1885. In transmitting to the legislature of 1885 the message prepared by the retiring Governor, the succeeding Governor, Edward A. Perry,*8 said:

walks were paved. Mrs. Jennings gave generously of her time in supervising the upkeep and beautifying of the grounds. The east and west extensions to the building were made during Governor Hardee's administration, and the walks and drives were then re-arranged as at present.

*7Both monuments are now on the east side of the Square facing Monroe street.

*8E. A. Perry, a native of Massachusetts, had, after graduating at Yale, moved to Pensacola in 1856 and become one of the leading attorneys of west Florida. Starting as a Captain in the Confederate Army, he was, upon the death of Col. Geo. T. Ward on the battlefield at Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862, chosen Colonel of the Second Florida Regiment, later becoming a Brigadier-General, Col. David Lang being next in command with him at Gettysburg. He died October 15, 1889.

*1This tax was ultimately paid twenty years later.

*2Dr. Randolph had been a member of the legislature in 1845 and a surgeon in the Confederate Army during the Civil War.

*3Bishop Gray of the Episcopal Diocese of Southern Florida cooperated with the Governor to help the Indians.

*4For twenty-two years the Steamship "Tallahassee" operated between Savannah, New York and Boston. In 1905 it was sold to the Boston and Philadelphia Steamship Company.

*5Many oak trees originally on the Capitol Square were killed by the great freeze of February, 1899.

*6The original Capitol building was completed in 1845. The north and south extensions and the cupola were added during Governor Jennings' administration, at which time also the

"My distinguished predecessor in office, conforming to a usage which seems in every respect appropriate, has prepared an able and comprehensive message to you, which, with the accompanying reports from the several administrative departments, I with pleasure transmit and commend to your careful consideration. The unparalleled improvement and progress in our State, as shown by these communications are exceedingly gratifying."

In this message to the legislature at the close of his administration, Governor Bloxham said:

"Florida's growth in the last four years must be a source of profound gratification to every lover of the State. The release of our Internal Improvement Fund from threatened bankruptcy and ruin, not only largely augmented our taxable resources, by placing a large amount of lands upon the tax books, but added an immense impetus to railroad building, thus inviting immigration and capital—all tending to the development of the State—and has about doubled our taxable resources in that period. The taxable values for 1880 and several years prior averaged about thirty-one millions of dollars. Since 1880 these values have swollen, until in 1884 they show an assessment of over sixty millions of dollars.*1 No other State in the Union, that I am aware of, has doubled her resources in the last four years. Florida stands alone in such an unprecedented growth."

The last Governor to be elected under the constitution of 1868, which made the Cabinet officers appointive, Governor Perry re-appointed Gen. W. D. Barnes, Comptroller, Dr. J. L. Crawford, Secretary of State, and Maj. A. J. Russell Superintendent of Public Instruction. Col. David Lang was appointed Adjutant-General, C. M. Cooper Attorney-General, E. S. Crill Treasurer, and L. B. Wombwell Secretary to the Governor.

In January, 1885, Chief Justice E. M. Randall resigned, and Governor Perry appointed Hon. Geo. G. McWhorter to succeed him. At the same time Judge J. D. Westcott resigned, and Hon. Geo. P. Raney was appointed in his place. In 1887 Judge A. E. Maxwell was appointed to succeed Judge McWhorter who resigned to become chairman of the newly created Railroad Commission. The other Railroad Commissioners appointed in 1887 were Judge E. J. Vann and Hon. Wm. Himes. This Railroad Commission was abolished in 1891, and there was none until a new Commission was established in 1897.

Note: Madison S. Perry was Governor of Florida 1857-61. He lived in Alachua county.

When Governor Bloxham was inaugurated in 1881, he was still living on his plantation, but soon afterward moved into Tallahassee, and, as there was no Governor's Mansion in those days, he and his family at first occupied the residence of Mr. Matthew Lively, subsequently the home of Mr. T. B. Byrd, which stood on the site of the Caroline Brevard School. Later in the same year (December 30, 1881), the Governor bought the David C. Wilson residence on North Calhoun street*2 where he lived until his death. The Bloxham home of culture, refinement and delightful hospitality was a center of social life in the Capital. Mrs. Bloxham's niece, Miss Blanche Blake, was an attractive and highly esteemed member of the household.

Mrs. Bloxham was her husband's constant helpmeet all through his public life, passing away on March 2, 1904. Ever interested in social and religious activities, as well as devoted to her home and family, her lofty Christian character and cordial friendliness made her life an example and inspiration to all who knew her. The pulpit in St. Johns Episcopal Church, of which both were members, was given by the Governor as a memorial to her.

Governor Bloxham was one of the few Floridians who have been tendered an appointment as minister to a foreign coun-

*1The taxable values in the State now far exceed five hundred million dollars.

*2The ded to the Bloxham home on North Calhoun street, covering Lots 93 and 94, north addition, was executed to Mary C. Bloxham, December 30, 1881, by George H. Meginniss, T. J. Rawls and Joseph A. Edmondson, Commissioners.

*3Hon. Bert Fish of DeLand, Florida, is now United States Minister to Egypt, and Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen of Miami is Minister to Denmark—the first woman to be appointed to a diplomatic post. G. B. Stockton of Jacksonville was Minister to Austria, 1929-1933. Wallace S. Jones of Jefferson county

try.*3 In 1885, after the expiration of his first term as Governor, President Cleveland offered him the appointment of Minister to Bolivia, but he declined the honor, preferring to remain in Florida.

Later in the same year (November 14, 1885), he accepted from President Cleveland a recess appointment as United States Surveyor-General of Florida. This was confirmed by the Senate January 27, 1886, and he was re-appointed February 2, 1886, serving until October 28, 1889, a total of four years. His assistants in this office were E. G. Chesley and John M. Cook. The offices were on the second floor of a wooden building on Monroe street in which, prior to 1880, had been the banking house of B. C. Lewis & Sons, now the Lewis State Bank, of which Mr. George E. Lewis is president. It stood where the Christo and Gelberg stores now are.

In 1886, while he was Surveyor-General of Florida, Ex-Governor Bloxham was urged to accept the Democratic nomination for State Senator from Leon county, but he declined.

One of Governor Bloxham's most eloquent addresses was an impromptu one on the occasion of the inauguration of the Clyde Steamship Line between New York and Jacksonville. The first ship of the new line, the S. S. Cherokee, arrived in Jacksonville on Thanksgiving Day, 1886, and was greeted with an elaborate celebration in which prominent citizens from New York and all parts of Florida joined. As Hon. Willis M. Ball describes it:

"At a banquet in the dining hall of the Everett Hotel that night, former Governor William D. Bloxham was seen among the guests, and the assembled guests voiced call after call for him to deliver an address."

The eloquence and encouragement of Governor Bloxham's utterance on that occasion proved an inspiration to the people of Florida and awakened everyone who heard or read it to the realization that with the establishment of direct rapid transportation by sea as well as by rail with the cities of the north and east, a new era was opening to the State.

In 1887 Ex-Governor W. D. Bloxham and Governor E. A. Perry were the leading candidates for United States Senator, which officer at that time was elected by the legislature. After a long contest both withdrew and Hon. Samuel Pasco*4 was elected.

At the Democratic State Convention held in St. Augustine in 1888 there were several candidates for Governor, among them being Francis P. Fleming, John L. Crawford, Robert Bullock, J. G. Spear and Robert W. Davis. Governor Bloxham was not a candidate, but when the roll call began, Alachua, the first county on the list, cast its nineteen votes for W. D. Bloxham. The delegates in the Convention rose en masse and paid a great tribute to ex-Governor Bloxham, who was at his home in Tallahassee. Again the call of the county was made and Alachua again cast nineteen votes for Bloxham. A second demonstration for Bloxham followed. Numerous telegrams were sent urging the ex-Governor to allow his name to be used, but he steadfastly declined. After several days of fruitless balloting, Hon. F. P. Fleming was nominated, and was elected Governor in November, 1888.

On May 1, 1890, Mr. Bloxham was tendered and accepted from Governor Fleming an appointment as State Comptroller to succeed Hon. W. D. Barnes who had resigned to accept the Circuit Judgeship of west Florida.*5 After being unanimously nominated at the Democratic State Convention of that year he was elected in November for the unexpired term and again unanimously nominated and re-elected in 1892, thus serving in all six and a half years as Comptroller.

During his service as Comptroller, many economies in State finances were accomplished.

A cause of great extravagance at that time was the fact that the Constitution of 1885 required the costs of criminal prosecutions to be paid by the State. Comptroller Bloxham presented the matter to the legislature at the session of 1893 with the

was Consul to Messina under Cleveland's administration. George G. Mathews, now of Fort Lauderdale, was Consul at Para during the first Cleveland administration.

*4Mr. Pasco had been Presidential elector in 1880, and was again in 1909. President of the Constitutional Convention of 1885, and was Speaker of the Florida House of Representatives when elected Senator in 1887. After serving as United States Senator for twelve years, he was appointed by President McKinley as a member of the Isthmian Canal Commission, 1899-1905. He died March 13, 1917, and was buried at Monticello, Florida.

*5Judge Barnes succeeded Judge J. F. McClellan.

suggestion that the organic law be changed so that the costs in criminal prosecutions would be paid by the counties respectively where crime is committed, to the end that the county officials would be more careful in approving such costs. The result was an amendment, proposed by the legislature of 1893 and adopted in 1894, to Section 9, Article XVI of the Constitution, which has proven to be a very great economic saving to the tax-payers.*1

One of Mr. Bloxham's official policies as Comptroller was that reasonable pensions to Confederate soldiers and their widows should be provided by general laws. He did not favor special pension laws, which have been among the many abuses of recent years.

As Governor and as Comptroller, Mr. Bloxham took great interest in the several State Institutions, always striving to ameliorate the hardships of prison life, and to provide all possible comforts for the unfortunates at the State Hospital.*2

Investments in bonds made for the several school funds from proceeds of land sales were carefully guarded, and there were no losses to any of the State school funds from investments made while Mr. Bloxham was Governor or State Comptroller.

The fiscal affairs of the State were so admirably managed that State taxation was reduced from seven to two and a half mills during Comptroller Bloxham's terms of office.

In 1896 when the Democratic Convention*3 met at Ocala, he only man the party could unite upon for Governor was W. D. Bloxham. He was unanimously nominated, and in October 1896, by the largest vote cast for any State officer, was for the second time elected Governor. The vote was: Bloxham, 7,172; Gunby, Republican, 8,290; Weeks, Populist, 5,270.

On January 5, 1897, William D. Bloxham had the unique experience of simultaneously completing his second term as Comptroller and beginning his second term as Governor of Florida. At that time the Inauguration was still a simple affair, the Inaugural procession and other modern features not yet being introduced.*4 Governor and Mrs. Bloxham and the retiring Governor H. L. Mitchell with Mrs. Mitchell rode in retired carriages to the Capitol, where, at noon, Governor Bloxham took the oath of office administered by Chief Justice Milton H. Mabry on the East Portico before a large assemblage of citizens. In honor of the occasion, there was an Inaugural ball that evening in the Hall of the House of Representatives. As there was yet no Executive Mansion,*5 Governor and Mrs. Bloxham continued to occupy their own home on North Calhoun street.

*1Hon. Fred T. Myers in the Senate and Hon. W. S. Jennings in the House greatly assisted in securing the legislative proposal of this much needed amendment.

*2While Mr. Bloxham was Comptroller, the State Hospital was under the care of J. W. Trammell as Superintendent, and Dr. L. D. Blocker of Tallahassee as Chief Physician.

*3In 1896 Hon. W. A. Rawls was Chairman and Hon. J. C. Cooper, Secretary of the State Executive Committee.

*4The first Inaugural carriage procession was in 1901 at Gov. Jennings' Inauguration. The first automobile inaugural procession was in 1917 when Gov. Catts was inaugurated. Amplifiers were first used in 1929 at Gov. Carlton's inaugural. Gov. Sholtz's inauguration was the first to be broadcast over radio.

Moving pictures were first made of Governor Martin's inaugural in 1925.

*5The Executive Mansion was built during Gov. Broward's term, 1904-9.

*6Sec. 9, Art. XVIII, constitution, as amended in 1890. See Acts 1889, p. 315.

*7W. H. Reynolds, a native of Georgia, had been Secretary of the Constitutional Convention of 1885 and President of the Senate in 1893. Re-elected Comptroller in 1900, he died in 1901, and was succeeded by A. C. Croom who served until his death in 1912, when Gov. Gilchrist appointed State Treasurer V. V. Knott as Comptroller, J. C. Luning succeeding him as Treasurer. Mr. Knott served as Comptroller until 1917, and upon Mr. Luning's death in 1928, was again appointed Treasurer by Gov. Martin, and elected to that office in 1928 and 1932.

*8Collins resigned June 7, 1897, and was succeeded by J. B. Whitfield.

NOTE: Leon county officers during Governor Bloxham's second administration—1897-1901 were: County Judge, R. A.

Since Governor Bloxham's first administration, the State administrative officers, formerly appointed by the Chief Executive and still called "Cabinet Officers", had, under the constitution of 1885*6 been made elective. Those who were in 1896 elected for the same term as the Governor were: John L. Crawford, Secretary of State; W. B. Lamar, Attorney-General; W. H. Reynolds,*7 Comptroller; C. B. Collins,*8 Treasurer; W. N. Sheats, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and L. B. Wombwell, Commissioner of Agriculture.

Governor Bloxham re-appointed Adjutant-General Patrick Houstoun and State Chemist W. A. Rawls. He appointed Gen. David Lang*9 Private Secretary and James H. Randolph Assistant Secretary. Col. Raymond Cay was Assistant Adjutant-General, and Mr. L. A. Perkins was re-appointed Colonel on the Governor's Military Staff.

In January, 1897, upon the resignation of Justice B. S. Liddon of the Supreme Court to return to the practice of law, Governor Bloxham tendered the appointment as his successor to Ex-Governor Francis P. Fleming of Jacksonville. He declined, and the Governor appointed Hon. Francis B. Carter*10 of Marianna.

Upon the expiration of the term of office of Wilkinson Call as United States Senator from Florida, March 4, 1897, Governor Bloxham appointed Col. John A. Henderson United States Senator ad interim. At the ensuing session of the legislature, Colonel Henderson was not a candidate, and Stephen R. Mallory*11 of Pensacola was elected.

In his message to the legislature of 1897, Governor Bloxham emphasized the need of the financial and economical changes in the laws which he had recommended as State Comptroller, and many of them were made effective by enactments. Among the enactments was a provision for appointment by the Governor of a new Railroad Commission composed of three members, a railroad expert, an attorney at law, and a farmer, respectively.*12 In 1897 Mr. W. M. McIntosh was chosen Secretary and Treasurer for the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund.*13.

Mr. McIntosh served the State most efficiently as Chief Clerk in the Comptroller's office and in other positions of trust and honor until he retired in 1933.

The Spanish-American War occurred during Governor Bloxham's second administration. As the over-seas railroad to Key West had not been built, the United States troops were transported to Cuba via Tampa. Governor Bloxham's cooperation with the Federal authorities in that war was highly complimented by President McKinley. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Gen. Joseph Wheeler and Col. Wm. Jennings Bryan were

Whitfield; Clerk Circuit Court, Council A. Bryan; Sheriff, John A. Pearce; Tax Assessor, H. T. Felkel; Tax Collector, W. A. Demilly; Supt. Schools, N. W. Eppes; County Treasurer, John Day Perkins; County Surveyor, W. T. Bannerman; County Commissioners, F. T. Christie, John Bradford, W. J. Johnson, Miles H. Johnson, Julius Diamond, Hugh Black.

*9Gen. Lang had been Adjutant-General in both Perry's and Fleming's terms.

*10Judge Carter had been a Presidential Elector in 1896 with W. S. Jennings, Geo. P. Raney and R. A. Burford. On May 25, 1905, he resigned as Supreme Court Justice to become Judge of the First Judicial Circuit, succeeding Judge C. B. Parkhill who was appointed Justice of the Supreme Court.

*11Stephen R. Mallory, U. S. Senator, 1897-1907, was a son of Stephen R. Mallory, U. S. Senator from Fla. 1851-61, and Confederate States Secretary of the Navy. He was re-elected in 1903, serving until his death, Dec. 23, 1907. As his successor Gov. Broward appointed Wm. James Bryan, a very talented young man only 31 years of age, who died in Washington, March 22, 1908. Gov. Broward then appointed, March 27, 1908, W. H. Milton, who was in 1909 succeeded by Duncan U. Fletcher, now senior U. S. Senator from Florida. At the 1910 Primary election Ex-Governor Broward was nominated U. S. Senator to succeed Hon. J. P. Taliaferro (1899-1911), but died Oct. 1, 1910, and Nathan P. Bryan, brother of former Senator Wm. Jas. Bryan, was elected. After the expiration of his term, he was appointed Judge of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, which office he held until his death, August 8, 1935.

*12Those appointed members of the Railroad Commission in 1897 were Col. R. H. M. Davidson of Quincy, H. E. Day of Gainesville, and J. M. Bryan of Kissimmee, with John L. Neeley as Secretary. Mr. Bryan was the father of William J. and Nathan P. Bryan, both of whom were U. S. Senators from Florida.

among the officers stationed in Florida. Governor Bloxham appointed C. P. Lovell as Colonel of the First Regiment of Florida Volunteers. Gen. Albert W. Gilchrist, afterwards Governor of Florida, was an officer in the United States Army in Cuba. Col. Theodore Roosevelt passed through Tallahassee with his Rough Riders on the way to Cuba from the west. While stopping here en route, he and his staff were entertained by our citizens and most cordial relations were established.

During Governor Bloxham's second administration Tallahassee also received its first visit from a President of the United States. President McKinley, who was visiting Mark A. Hanna at his winter home near Thomasville, came to Tallahassee with Mr. Hanna and a party of friends by special train on March 24, 1899, and they were shown the attractions around Tallahassee by Governor Bloxham. The President was not as tall as the Governor, but they were both distinguished in appearance, with engaging manners, and made a most pleasing impression on the thousands who saw them as they were driven in a carriage through the streets of Tallahassee, and at the reception given the President and his party by Governor Bloxham in the Leon Hotel.

In his message to the legislature of that year, Governor Bloxham referred to President McKinley's visit as follows:

"Hon. William McKinley, President of the United States, with a party of distinguished friends, accepted an invitation and visited the Capitol of our State on March 24th of the present year. It was the first time that a President has ever visited our Capitol, and he was given a most enthusiastic reception—one worthy of his pure personal life and exalted station. No sectional lines mar the patriotic promptings of Floridians, and their welcome to the official head of seventy-five millions of people emphasized their devotion to American institutions, and their loyalty to their Government."

The Governor's message of 1899 showed continued increases in the population and taxable resources of the State. It contained a useful review of State affairs, and pointed out the need for further legislation. Special attention was called to the condition of the organic law which provides for no one to succeed to the Governorship if it should become vacant when there is no President of the Senate and no Speaker of the House, since, under the constitution of 1885 there is no Lieutenant-Governor, the President of the Senate being elected from among the Senators. No change has yet been made in the constitution to remedy this situation, but it is now customary to elect as President of the Senate a Senator who is beginning a four year term, because otherwise there might be a period between the election and the convening of the legislature when there would be no one to succeed should the office of Governor become vacant.*1 In that message the Governor remarked upon the most efficient service of Mr. W. V. Knott*2 who had been employed under legislative authority to examine the accounts of county officers.

On December 27, 1900, L. B. Wombwell, Commissioner of Agriculture, died, and Mr. C. B. Gwynn of Tallahassee acted as Commissioner of Agriculture until the end of the term, January 8, 1901.

The State Reform School at Marianna was established during Governor Bloxham's second administration, and the State Hospital was greatly extended and improved under the guidance of Hon. J. W. Trammell, Superintendent, and Dr. L. D. Blocker as Chief Physician.

Chapter 4744, Acts of 1899, provides that:

"The Governor of the State of Florida is hereby authorized and empowered to cause the preparation and publication of a manual which shall contain the statute law of Florida, proper forms based thereon, a brief but

comprehensive statement of the rules of evidence and the rules of pleading applicable to Justices of the Peace."

Under this enactment Governor Bloxham appointed Hon. Geo. P. Raney who had been Attorney-General and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, to make the required compilation. Judge Raney reported the completed compilation to Governor Bloxham, December 20, 1900. It was printed and has proven a most useful volume entitled "Manual for Justices of the Peace and County Judges." See page 4719, Compiled General Laws, 1927.

Governor Bloxham was constantly attentive to the welfare of those who were subject to penal restraints or misfortune. In 1899 he appointed a committee of three to carefully consider the status and needs of the State convict system and to recommend appropriate remedies for needed reforms. The committee consisted of Senator E. S. Crill, Representative J. W. Watson and Captain J. T. Bernard. Their report was of much assistance to Governor Jennings in getting improved conditions during the succeeding administration.

Upon Governor Bloxham's suggestion, statutes were enacted safeguarding the funds of the State and the counties, which, if duly enforced, prove most beneficial to taxpayers. As Governor, as Comptroller, and in private life, W. D. Bloxham advocated and practiced rigid economy and efficiency in expenditures of public funds.

The first dormitories at the West Florida Seminary, now the Florida State College, were erected by funds secured through the influence of Governor Bloxham. Those buildings were later destroyed by fire and others built.

For many years efforts had been made to remove the Capitol to some other point in the State east or south of Tallahassee. Governor Bloxham desired the Capitol to remain in Tallahassee, not merely because he was a resident here, but because his view was that the Capitol should have a quiet, conservative environment; however, being Governor, he declined to serve in the organization which opposed a change in its location. Mr. George Lewis was made President of the organization and Mr. W. A. Rawls, Secretary. Pursuant to action taken by the State Democratic Committee in Jacksonville in 1900, a primary election was held on the day of the general election of that year to decide by a plurality vote the location of the Capitol of the State. The vote at the election was overwhelmingly against a change, the other cities voted for being Jacksonville, Ocala and St. Augustine, in the order named.*4

The Democratic State Convention in Jacksonville in 1900, which was the last one to be held in the State, nomination by primary being provided for after that, unanimously and enthusiastically adopted the following:

"We most heartily endorse the administration of Governor William D. Bloxham, and we express the sincere hope that after his retirement from the office of Chief Executive, by reason of constitutional limitation, he may live long to counsel and guide the party of which he has been a chief adornment and strength throughout his distinguished and honorable career."

The Convention nominated as Governor Bloxham's successor, Hon. W. S. Jennings*5 of Hernando county, who was subsequently elected and inaugurated Governor January 8, 1901. In his inaugural address Governor Jennings said of his predecessor in office:

"His services, which have been pre-eminent, entitle him to the love, admiration and veneration of every Floridian."

During each of his administrations* Governor Bloxham directed State affairs with courage and simple dignity, without ostentation, and with courteous regard for the rights and views of others, ever ready to collaborate with all who desired to perform some useful service to the people of the State whom he so sincerely loved. In his association with his Cabinet and

*1The term of office of the Speaker of the House always expires at the next general election.

*2In 1901 Governor Jennings appointed W. V. Knott as acting State Auditor, which position he held until appointed Treasurer in March, 1903. He was appointed Comptroller in 1912. In 1928 he was again appointed Treasurer, and was elected to that office in 1928 and 1932.

*3Hon. W. H. Ellis was appointed State Auditor in 1903, serving until appointed Attorney-General by Governor Jennings in February, 1904. Since January, 1915, he has been a Justice of the Supreme Court of Florida.

*4The exact vote was: Tallahassee, 16,742; Jacksonville, 7,675; Ocala, 4,917; St. Augustine, 2,881.

*5Governor Jennings, a native of Illinois, moved to Brooksville, Hernando County, Fla., in 1885, was appointed County Judge in 1887, elected to the legislature in 1892 and 1894, was Speaker of the House in 1895, and Presidential Elector in 1896. He was Governor of Florida 1901 to 1905, and was succeeded by N. B. Broward. He died in Jacksonville, Florida, in 1920. Governor Jennings was a first cousin of the great Democratic leader, William Jennings Bryan, who was a resident of Florida at the time of his death, July 26, 1925.

other officials, whether State, county or municipal, he was most considerate, and sought to cooperate rather than to direct. Those who were thrown most intimately with him in official or social life appreciated his many unselfishness and loved him for his noble qualities of vigorous but courteous conduct, he being at all times the same admirable friendly reader and guide, as well as co-laborer in the public service.

Upon his retirement from public life at the close of his second term as Governor, his Cabinet presented him with a loving cup as a token of their high esteem. He knew nothing of the intended gift, and being asked to come to the office of his beloved friend, Dr. John L. Crawford, the honored Secretary of State, he was overcome when Attorney-General Lamar made the presentation. His response was from the heart, and his words will ever linger in the memories of those who were privileged to be present. He often referred to the incident as one of his cherished surprises, and to his friendly relations with those who had served the State with him.

William D. Bloxham was always regarded as being even more popular than the political party of which he was a member. He is the only person who has been twice elected Governor of the State.*2 He also has the distinction of being one of the few who have held more than one Cabinet office, having been both Secretary of State and Comptroller.

On September 19, 1907, Governor Bloxham was married in Salem, Virginia, to Mrs. G. Moss Norvell of Henderson, Texas, whose attractive personality and gracious manner made for her many friends in Florida. As the companion of his later years, she contributed largely to the Governor's happiness and comfort, and their delightful home always held a cordial welcome for friends and acquaintances.

In January, 1909, Ex-Governor Bloxham was chosen to cast the Electoral vote of an absent Presidential Elector, the five votes of the State being cast for Bryan and Kern, though Taft and Sherman were elected.

Governor Bloxham liked people, loved his friends, enjoyed social contacts and was given to hospitality. He lived simply and comfortably, and practiced moderation in all things. Always punctilious in meeting his own business and social obligations, he took a pride as a public official in the maintenance of high standards of promptness and integrity in the financial and business affairs of the State.

Mr. Bloxham was not a man of wealth. He never had more than a modest income. During the years he devoted his talents to the service of the State, the salaries paid officials were very meager,*3 but the service rendered was of a high order. With few of the advantages and conveniences that we now have, the patriotic citizens of that day laid the foundations upon which Florida has grown to a great and progressive State, the blessings of which her people now enjoy.

As a statesman and orator Mr. Bloxham had no superiors. Humanity, patriotism, loyalty, kindly interest and steadfast belief in moral uplift and conservative progress in human affairs, inspired him to true eloquence of expression. His civic speeches, such as his welcome to the entry of the Clyde Steamship Line into Jacksonville, and his condemnations of violence and pleas for peace and good order during the Reconstruction period were models of illuminating, forceful English and elegant diction.

An excellent biography of Governor Bloxham for historical publication was written in 1909 by Col. Charles A. Choate, a distinguished editor and journalist.*4.

In the early part of 1911 it was noticed that Governor Bloxham was not as vigorous as usual, but his cheerful disposition encouraged his friends to hope that he would regain his accustomed good health. His devoted wife and his friends extended every possible comfort and attention. However he did not recover his strength, and after a short illness, his life of great honor and usefulness to his native State came to a peaceful end, March 15, 1911.

*1When Governor Bloxham entered upon his first term as Chief Executive, January, 1881, the total population of the State was 266,566, with taxable values of \$31,000,000. When he retired from public life after his second term, January, 1901, the State had doubled in population, and its taxable resources had increased more than four-fold. The last census gave Florida a population of 1,468,211, an increase of 51.4 per cent in ten years.

*2Richard Keith Call was twice appointed Governor of the State by the President of the United States.

Genuine grief was manifested throughout the State at his passing.

The Supreme Court then in session entered the following upon the minutes of the Court:

"The Court being advised of the death this day at his home in this city, of the Hon. William D. Bloxham, who was twice Governor of this State, and who was universally regarded as one of the most distinguished and highly honored citizens of the State, it is ordered that, in respect to memory, the Court do stand adjourned for the day."

Governor Albert W. Gilchrist and his Cabinet adopted memorial resolutions prepared by Mr. G. T. Whitfield, Secretary to the Governor, which were spread upon the record of the Executive Department, a copy of which is attached hereto.

The body lay in state in the rotunda of the Capitol, with the Bloxham Rifles, a military company, as guard of honor, and vast numbers of those who had known and admired him in life, both white and colored, passed in continuous procession as a final tribute of esteem.

His funeral was said to have been the largest ever seen in Tallahassee. Services were held in St. Johns Episcopal Church, attended by Governor Gilchrist and his Cabinet, the Justices of the Supreme Court, members of the legislature, Confederate veterans, the Bloxham Rifles as military escort, and a great concourse of citizens from all parts of Florida. The director of the church, Dr. Samuel Moran, officiated and delivered an impressive eulogy. Interment was in the family lot at the Episcopal cemetery, Tallahassee, where are the graves of his first wife, his son and daughter, and his parents. A salute of seventeen guns was fired at the grave, and all flags on State buildings were placed at half mast for thirty days. An imposing granite shaft which marks his grave contains simply the name "Bloxham."

Mr. Bloxham was an educated, cultivated, Christian gentleman of high ideals and practical judgment, cordial in manner and courteous to all, earnest in the discharge of duty, loyal and considerate in his associations, firm in his convictions, and eloquent and forceful in expressing them. He was a trusted leader, a distinguished statesman, and was admired as a man, as a friend, as an official and as a citizen.

His philosophy of life was cautious progress.

To hope for the best, but be prepared for the worst.

To strive to advance and improve day by day.

To be patient, tolerant, helpful, courteous and appreciative.

To be prompt in discharging obligations, steadfast in performing duties.

To be wary of asking favors, but generous in extending them.

To strive to cooperate rather than to dictate or to complain.

To be more exacting of self than of others.

To forgive and forget. Avoid extremes.

To be satisfied with others but not with oneself.

To maintain absolute integrity and fidelity in all relations of life.

To have efficiency, economy and strict accountability in government.

To observe constitutional requirements with patriotic fidelity.

To have firmness and patience in obeying and enforcing the law.

To share honors as well as burdens with all co-workers.

To serve more and claim less than others may do.

To be generous to others and contented with one's own lot in life.

To speak kindly or not at all of one's neighbors and critics.

*3The Governor's salary was \$3,500, while Cabinet officers received \$1,500 and \$2,000.

*4Colonel Choate was an able writer in many lines. His digest of Florida Supreme Court Reports is a monument to his ability and research. He served for some time as Adjutant-General of the State, and labored long and untiringly to advance the welfare of Florida and Tallahassee. Col. Choate was Judge-Advocate General on the Staff of Governor F. P. Fleming.

To so live each day that if it should be the last, it will have been well spent.

His magnetism, his innate courtesy and refinement, his ability and experience in public matters, his sincerity of purpose and lofty ideals, and his patience and forbearance at all times, made him an outstanding character in his long life of useful service. The memory of his example is an inspiration to all who knew him.

The people of Leon county were emphatic and constant in their confidence in, and admiration for W. D. Bloxham, a native of the county, who rendered such distinguished service to the State. Every honor was accorded to him throughout his life for his talents, his modesty, his helpfulness and his illustrious example. As evidence of the love and esteem in which he was held in Tallahassee, the space in Park Avenue between Monroe and Calhoun streets was named Bloxham Park in honor of the Governor, and many of the trees and shrubs which now adorn it were contributed by him. Later, after he had passed away, an oak was planted in his memory on Arbor Day in Boulevard Park with fitting ceremonies.

Attaining distinction as a student at the College of William and Mary, as a legislator in the Florida House of Representatives, as an active member of the dominant political party in the State, as an orator and statesman, as Secretary of State and Comptroller, as Surveyor-General of Florida, as Governor of the State in a time of economic distress and again during the Spanish-American War, William D. Bloxham served the people of Florida for nearly half a century with great ability, with absolute fidelity and with unexcelled achievements for the benefit of the State. His memory lives in the hearts of the people he so nobly served, and his exemplary life may well be emulated by those who desire to attain success crowned with honor and the love of their fellow-citizens.

Florida has an impressive number of distinguished citizens who have passed to their reward in the great Unknown, but no name on this roll of honor is more illustrious than that of William Dunnington Bloxham.

The following tribute to Governor Bloxham was recorded upon the archives of the Executive office at Tallahassee, Florida:

STATE OF FLORIDA

At a meeting of the Governor and the Administrative Officers of the Executive Department of the State of Florida, held in the Executive Office March 15, 1911, the death of the Honorable William Dunnington Bloxham, former Governor of Florida, in the city of Tallahassee, on Wednesday, the 15th day of March, 1911, was announced whereupon the following resolution was unanimously adopted and ordered to be spread upon the records of the Executive Office:

WILLIAM DUNNINGTON BLOXHAM

No man of his generation has enjoyed the confidence and affection of the people of Florida in greater measure than Governor Bloxham—and none more faithfully earned or richly deserved their implicit trust. Practically his entire life was devoted to the public service of the State, and throughout the prime of his manhood, for three decades, he was the unrivalled, unchallenged leader and champion of sturdy and indomitable citizenship which rescued Florida from the destitution of a ruinous war, and from the intolerable corruption of alien and ignorant rule, and placed her destinies again and forever in the hands of her own intelligent and liberty-loving people. He was the acknowledged leader of those patriotic forces which redeemed this State first from the ravages of war and misgovernment, then from the burdens of poverty and of debt, and firmly established her upon a lasting foundation of educational, material and civic development. He was a constructive statesman, whose impress is indelibly stamped upon Florida's history. For half a century his rare eloquence, his splendid intellect, his high moral courage and his personal means were laid at the service of his fellow-Floridians, who with ever-increasing confidence in his wisdom and probity, and his remarkable capacity for efficiently administering great public trusts, delighted more and more, as the years passed, to honor him and advance the State's interests by placing him in official positions of high responsibility. The causes of education, of sound public credit, of economic government, of improved transportation facilities, of immigration, of development of the State's resources, of increased re-

spect for law and order, and of a higher standard of citizenship, have had no more loyal or effective advocate in Florida than they have found in William D. Bloxham.

All his life he was a citizen of Leon county. There he was born July 9th, 1835. At the age of twenty he completed as academic course at the College of William and Mary, in Virginia, and was married the following year to Miss Mary C. Davis, of Leon county, formerly of Lynchburg, Virginia, with whom he lived happily until her death in March, 1904. In 1907 Governor Bloxham was married to Mrs. G. Moss Norvell, of Henderson, Texas, who survives him. One son and one daughter of his first marriage died soon after reaching maturity.

He entered public service in 1861 as a member of the House of Representatives from Leon county. Early in 1862 he organized and commanded a company of infantry which was mustered into the Confederate service as Company C, Fifth Florida Regiment. In 1868 he was chosen as a Democratic Presidential Elector for this State in support of the Seymour and Blair ticket. Two years later he was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Florida, and in 1872 was nominated by the Democratic party for the Governorship. At this troubled and critical period of the State's history, the eloquence and superb courage with which Governor Bloxham waged the mighty battle for white supremacy and home rule won for him the devotion of his people which will last as a cherished legacy in the State's history. When that great struggle was concluded and the people of Florida were again in control of their government, Mr. Bloxham's services were recognized by his appointment as Secretary of State in Governor Drew's Cabinet, which post he filled from January, 1877, until 1880, when he resigned and was elected to the Governorship, being the choice of his Democratic fellow-citizens.

Upon assuming the chief magistracy, Governor Bloxham found the vast grant of lands which had been made by the United States to the State to be drained and developed, apparently hopelessly involved in litigation and in debt amounting to about a million dollars, with the management of the entire found taken from the State officials and under the control of the United States Court, all of it being thereby made unavailable for purposes of promoting transportation, immigration and education, and the debt steadily increasing through interest charges. Progress and development were throttled and the future appeared dismal. The master mind of Governor Bloxham grasped this situation and effected a happy solution. Four million acres of the swamp lands, about one fifth of the entire body, was sold for one million dollars, which was used to immediately wipe out the indebtedness and release the fund from the control of the Federal Court, and make it applicable for the purposes of development for which the grant was made. This statesmanlike action was followed at once by an era of prosperity and development such as had never before been known in Florida. It was promptly followed up by the best and most favorable contract ever made for reclaiming the swamp lands in southern Florida, south of Township Twenty-Three and east of Peace Creek, including the Everglades—it being stipulated that the contracting company was to assume the entire cost of drainage and reclamation, and the State was to retain the alternate sections of reclaimed lands. These beneficent transactions are but typical of the statesmanship displayed by Governor Bloxham throughout his long public career.

After an interval of twelve years, during which he declined an appointment by President Cleveland as Minister to Bolivia, served four years as Surveyor-General under appointment from President Cleveland, and six years as Comptroller of the State, Mr. Bloxham was again elected Governor, being the only man in the history of Florida who has twice been elected Governor of the State. While Comptroller, he was largely instrumental in practically freeing the State from debt. He instituted economies and systematized the financial affairs of the State upon a basis which has stood the test of long experience and proven wise.

During his second term as Governor he succeeded in having adopted as fixed policies of the State the advanced and progressive ideas of government which his long experience had shown to be the best fitted to meet the needs and conditions of the State; and when this term of office expired, he gladly retired to private life, a happy and contented man, in the knowledge of having done his full duty and earned the grateful appreciation of his people.

In view of Governor Bloxham's long and honorable service

as an officer of the Executive Department of the State, it is peculiarly appropriate that the Administrative Officers make official expression of the devotion and respect which they, in common with all the people of Florida, entertain for the departed statesman; and it is hereby ordered, as a mark of respect to his memory, that the flag on the State Capitol be displayed at half mast for a period of thirty days; that all offices in the Capitol be closed during the time fixed for his funeral obsequies; that an engrossed copy of this memorial be sent to the widow of the deceased, and to his devoted niece, Miss Blanche Blake, for many years a member of his family; and that copies be also sent to the press.

ALBERT W. GILCHRIST,
Governor.

H. CLAY CRAWFORD,
Secretary of State.

PARK TRAMMELL,
Attorney General.

A. C. CROOM,
Comptroller.

W. V. KNOTT,
State Treasurer.

W. M. HOLLOWAY,
Supt. Public Instruction.

B. E. McLIN,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

G. T. WHITFIELD,
Secretary to the Governor.

THE GEORGIA-FLORIDA BOUNDARY LINE CONTROVERSY

This controversy has an interesting historical background, going back to the time when Georgia and Florida were English and Spanish colonies, respectively. At an early date the Spanish province of Florida extended on the west to the Mississippi river,*1 and on the east and south was bounded, as the State is now, by the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico; but the exact location of the northern boundary line between Florida and Georgia was an unsettled question.

Early conflicts as to this northern boundary were removed when by the Treaty of 1763 Florida was ceded by Spain to Great Britain. By proclamation of October 7, 1763, the British sovereign divided Florida into East and West Florida. West Florida east of the Perdido river was bounded on the north by the parallel of 31 north latitude, which was run from the Mississippi to the Chattahoochee river. East Florida was "bounded to the westward by the Gulf of Mexico and the Apalachicola river; and to the northward by a line drawn from that part of said river where the Chattahoochee and Flint rivers meet, to the source of St. Mary's river, and by course of said river to the Atlantic Ocean." (Coffee v. Groover, 123 U. S. 1, text page 11). This line, wherever its proper location by survey may be from the junction of the Chattahoochee and Flint rivers to the source of the St. Marys river, has from 1763 been the recognized boundary line between Florida and Georgia.

By the treaties of 1783, Great Britain recognized the independence and sovereignty of the United States in the former British colonies, adopted the above described line as the southern boundary of the United States, and ceded the Floridas back to Spain.

By Treaty of October 7, 1795, between the United States and Spain, this boundary was confirmed, and, pursuant to Treaty provisions, Commissioners Andrew Ellicott for the United States and Stephen Minor for Spain in 1798 and 1799 ran and marked the boundary line from the Mississippi to the Chattahoochee river, and determined the geographical position of the junction of the Chattahoochee and Flint rivers to be in north latitude 30° 42' 42.8", and west longitude 84° 53' 15". The hostility of the Creek Indians prevented the running of the line east of the Chattahoochee, and the Commissioners sailed down the Apalachicola river and around the coast of Florida and up the St. Marys river. They fixed upon the eastern terminus of the straight line from the junction of the

Chattahoochee and Flint rivers to the head of the St. Marys river, as prescribed in the Treaties, at a point where the St. Marys river issues from the Okefenokee Swamp, and erected a mound of earth to designate the spot. This was in February, 1800. The mound is still in existence and appears on the maps as "Ellicott's Mound."

In *Coffee vs. Groover*, 123 U. S. 1, a case concerning conflicting land grants in the disputed territory, which was appealed to the United States Supreme Court from the Supreme Court of Florida in 1887, a history of the boundary question is given, in the course of which it is stated:

"The commissioners, supposing that the true head of the river was located in the swamp, agreed that it should be considered as distant two miles northeast from the mound, and that in running the boundary line from the Chattahoochee, it should be run to the north of the mound and not nearer to it than one mile. The point fixed upon as the head of the St. Marys was determined by observations to be in north latitude 30° 21' 30½"; west longitude 82° 15' 45". The distance by a straight line, or great circle, from the junction of the Chattahoochee and Flint rivers to the head of the St. Marys, was calculated at 155 2-10 miles, and the initial course, for running the line from each terminus was given, with the proper corrections to be made at intervals in order to follow the great circle. The commissioners signed a joint report of their proceedings, and transmitted the same to their respective governments.*1

"It thus appears that by authority of the United States and Spain, the termini of the line in question were fixed and settled in February, 1800. It only remained for a competent surveyor to follow the directions of the commissioners in order to trace the actual boundary line on the ground." (*Coffee vs. Groover*, 123 U. S. 1, 8 Sup. Ct. Rep. 1, 31 Law Ed. 51, text page 13.)

However, the controversy was by no means at an end, for the ultimate question later became, what and where is the true head of the St. Marys river?

It was asserted in Georgia that the real head of the St. Marys was not its north branch on which the eastern terminus of the boundary was fixed by Ellicott and Minor, but the south or west branch which has its source many miles further south than the point marked by Ellicott's Mound. Thereupon the State of Georgia early in 1819 appointed three eminent engineers to ascertain which branch was the true head of the river. They reported that after a careful examination they found the head of the river to agree with the report made by Mr. Ellicott. Notwithstanding this report, the State proceeded to employ an engineer to run what is known as the Watson line which seems to have terminated considerably south of Ellicott's Mound.

The boundary was thus still a disputed question when Spain ceded the Floridas to the United States later in the same year. After the Territory of Florida was established, the United States Surveyor-General for the Territory in 1825, preparatory to a survey of the public lands therein, had the boundary line between Georgia and Florida run and marked. This line, called McNeil's line, was north of the Watson line.

"For many years a controversy was carried on between Georgia on the one side, and the United States and Florida on the other, with regard to this boundary line; Georgia contending that the line should be run to Lake Randolph, the head of the western or southern branch of the St. Marys, and the United States and Florida contending that it should run to the head of the northern branch, as settled and determined by the commissioners, Ellicott and Minor, under the Treaty of 1763. 1b., and Ex. Doc. 152, 1st Sess. 23 Cong." (*Coffee vs. Groover*, 123 U. S. 1, text page 16.)

Following a great deal of contention both before and after Florida became a State, it was finally agreed in 1859 to have a re-survey made between the terminal points by two surveyors, one to be appointed by each State, and to accept the line decided upon by them jointly as conclusive. The State of Georgia appointed George F. Orr, and the State of Florida, Benjamin F. Whitner, Jr., surveyors, to run and mark the line

*1Later, by successive adjustments, the western boundary of West Florida was, in 1813, (3 Statutes at Large 472) confined to the Perdido river (3 Howard 212, 228), but to this day, several Louisiana parishes are called Florida parishes. There

is still some uncertainty as to the exact boundaries of Florida at the mouth of the Perdido river and on the East Coast to the Gulf Stream.

accordingly. It turned out that the line run by Orr and Whitner was even further north than the McNeil line run by Florida, terminating, as it did, one quarter mile north of Ellicott's Mound; and at the same time, it was more favorable to Georgia than the line agreed on by Ellicott and Minor, which was to run at least one mile north of the Mound. This line was accepted by both States as final. Thus by a joint survey and the placing of markers on the ground, the boundary line between Georgia and Florida was permanently settled.*1

FLORIDA HISTORICAL DATA LIST OF GOVERNORS, OFFICERS, ETC., OF THE TERRITORY AND STATE OF FLORIDA

The cession by Spain of "East and West Florida" "in full property and sovereignty" to the United States was accomplished in the following manner:

On February 22, 1819, a treaty of cession was signed in Washington, D. C. by John Quincy Adams for the United States and by Luis De Onís, for Spain. The treaty of cession was approved and ratified by the King of Spain on October 24, 1820, and by the United States Senate on February 19, 1821. It was promulgated as effective by the proclamation of President James Monroe and attested by John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State, on February 22, 1821. On March the third of the same year an act of Congress was approved by President Monroe extending a previous act of Congress approved on March 3, 1819, for carrying the Treaty of Cession into execution, and which latter had been enacted in anticipation of an earlier ratification of the Treaty of Cession. The dividing line between East Florida and West Florida was the Apalachicola River. Under the Act of March 3, 1821, President James Monroe, on March 10, 1821, issued to Major General Andrew Jackson of Tennessee, three commissions. He first authorized Major General Jackson "to take possession of and occupy the territories ceded by Spain to the United States" by the Treaty dated February 22, 1819. The second commission appointed Major General Andrew Jackson "to exercise within the ceded territories of East and West Florida, all the powers and authorities heretofore exercised by the Governor and Captain General and Intendent of Cuba, and by the Governors of East and West Florida within said provinces respectively." The third commission did "appoint and authorize the said Andrew Jackson to administer the Government with the existing authorities in the best manner in your power for the present."

Under the first commission General Jackson proceeded to the ceded territory in East and West Florida accompanied by his wife and staff of military officers. By authority of General Jackson Col. Robert Butler, with all formalities, received East Florida from the authorized Spanish official, Jose Coppinger, at St. Augustine on July 10, 1821, and on July 17, 1821, General Jackson, at Pensacola, received West Florida from the authorized Spanish official, Jose Coppinger, at St. Augustine on July 10, 1821, and on July 17, 1821, General Jackson, at Pensacola, received West Florida from the authorized Spanish official, Jose Callava. On July 17, 1821 Major General Jackson issued a proclamation attested by R. K. Call, acting Secretary of West Florida, in which it was declared "that the government heretofore existing over the Provinces of the Floridas under the authority of Spain has ceased, and that of the United States of America is established over the same."

ANDREW JACKSON AS GOVERNOR

On July 21, 1821, Andrew Jackson, as Governor, promulgated ordinances attested by R. K. Call, Acting Secretary of West Florida. One ordinance divided the territories included in East and West Florida into two counties: the territory between the Perdido River and the Suwannee River being designated as Escambia County, and all territory east of the Suwannee River including the entire peninsula was named St. Johns County. Other ordinances established a system of government for the ceded territory to be observed until Congress made permanent provisions. The ordinances were issued under the authority conferred upon Major General Andrew Jackson by the commissions above referred to.

Under the Act of Congress approved on March 3, 1821, President Monroe appointed for East and West Florida officials who conducted the government in the two divisions of

Florida until the Territory of Florida including both East and West Florida was established an dorganized under the Act of Congress approved March 30, 1822.

Officers appointed by President James Monroe for East and West Florida under Act of Congress of March 3, 1821, after the Treaty of Cession from Spain promulgated February 22, 1821, at Washington, D. C.

Governor: Major General Andrew Jackson of Tennessee.

United States Judge of West Florida: Elíjias Formentín of Louisiana.

United States Judge of East Florida: William P. Duval of Kentucky.

United States Attorneys: Alexander Anderson of Tennessee and John G. Bird of Tennessee.

United States Marshal: James G. Forbes.

Secretary of West Florida: George Walton at Pensacola.

Secretary of East Florida: William G. D. Worthington at St. Augustine.

Collector of Customs at St. Marks: Mark Harden of South Carolina.

Customs officers at St. Augustine: John Rodman of New York, and R. S. Hackley, of Virginia.

Customs officers at Pensacola: Alexander Scott, W. S. Smith, Charles Jenkins.

Commissioners of Land Claims—West Florida: S. R. Overton, Jos. M. White, C. P. Luckett.

Commissioners of Land Claims—East Florida: Davis Floyd, W. W. Blair, Alexander Hamilton.

When Governor Andrew Jackson left the Floridas in October or November, 1821, for his home in Tennessee, George Walton, Secretary of West Florida, acted as Governor of West Florida and W. G. D. Worthington acted as Governor of East Florida until the Territory of Florida was organized in the year of 1822. Until Governor Duval was inaugurated in 1822 the Floridas were governed under ordinances promulgated by Major General Andrew Jackson as Governor of the Floridas under commissions from the President, James Monroe, under the first Act of March 3, 1821. Sec. C. G. L. 4735-63.

TERRITORY OF FLORIDA UNDER AN ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED MARCH 30, 1822

The first Governor of the Territory of Florida was William P. Duval; the Secretary of the Territory was George Walton. They were appointed by President James Monroe.

Members of the First Territorial Legislative Council were appointed by the President and were required by an Act of Congress, March 30, 1822, to meet on the second Monday in June, 1822, at Pensacola, but actually convened on July 22, 1822. The members from East Florida were more than a month late in arriving at Pensacola because of stormy passage by water from St. Augustine around the coast to Pensacola.

Members: J. C. Bronough, Henry M. Brackenridge, Richard K. Call, Edgar Macon, Edmund Law, Wm. M. Gibson, Joseph M. Hernandez, John Miller, William Reynolds, Thomas Lytle, Bernardo Sequi, James H. Hanham, and Joseph M. White.

Hernandez resigned and Greenberry Gaither was appointed; Sequi resigned and George Murray was appointed; Brackenridge resigned and John de la Rua was appointed; Joseph M. White resigned and Joseph Noriego was appointed.

J. C. Bronough was chosen President and J. C. Connor, clerk of the council. Both died of yellow fever and Edmund Law was chosen President and Robert Mitchell, clerk to succeed them.

During the yellow fever epidemic in Pensacola in August and September 1822, the Legislative Council held its sessions at the ranch of Don Manuel Gonzalez, north of Pensacola, called the Fifteen Mile House.

The Second Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida met in St. Augustine, Florida, in May of 1823. The members as appointed by the President of the United States were: George Murray, Wm. Reynolds, Jos. Noriega, R. K. Call, Wm. Barnett, Gabriel W. Perpall, Edward W. Gibson, Wm. H. Simmons, Octavius Mitchell, Peter Mitchell, John Bellamy, Zephaniah Kingsley, Henry Yonge. The President was George Murray and the Clerk was F. J. Fatio. This council appointed

*1All these particulars are set forth in Mr. Ellicott's journal, and are matters of public history. See Ellicott's Journal:

Philadelphia 1803. (Coffee vs. Groover, 123 U. S. 1, text page 13.)

Dr. W. H. Simmons of St. Augustine and Col. John Lee Williams of Pensacola to locate a Capitol site for the Territory. The location selected was surveyed and called Tallahassee—the present Capitol of the State of Florida.

The Third Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida convened at Tallahassee in November of 1824 in a log house erected on the southeast corner of the present capitol square. The members were Wm. R. Reynolds, Peter Mitchell, Joseph M. Hernandez, Abraham Bellamy, John L. Doggett, James Bright, Thomas Russ, Jonathon Richardson, Richard J. Comp-ton, John de la Rua, Joseph Noriega, Ben D. Wright, Joseph M. Hernandez was chosen President of the Council and Samuel Fry, Clerk.

The Fourth Council in 1825 contained the following new members: (The complete list is not now available.) Joseph B. Lancaster, John W. Tone, James Dell, Alexander Douglass. After this the members of the Council were elected from districts formed by the Governor. (Acts of May 15, 1826. See Compiled General Laws 1927 page 4736).

In December 1826 the following members of the Council were elected: Peter Alba, David C. Pinkham, Robert McKinnon, Henry D. Stone, John Britt, Thomas Speight, William Wyatt, James Dell, John Doggett, Edgar Macon, Peter Mitchell and Samuel Fry.

HOW THE TERRITORIAL COUNCIL WAS CHOSEN

Under the Act of March 30, 1822, the Legislative power of the Territory of Florida was "vested in the Governor and thirteen of the most fit and discreet persons of the Territory, to be called the Legislative Council, who shall be appointed annually by the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from among the citizens of the United States residing there." By an Act of Congress of May 15, 1826 the Legislative Council was made elective from districts formed by the Governor. In 1829 the Council was increased in number and were elected from the counties of the Territory. By an Act of Congress of July 7, 1838 the Legislative Council was divided into a Senate and House of Representatives, there being eleven Senators and twenty-six members of the House.

OFFICERS OF THE TERRITORY AND THE STATE OF FLORIDA

April 17, 1822 to April 24, 1834

William P. Duval.....	Governor of Territory
George Walton.....	Secretary of the Territory
William M. McCarty.....	Secretary of the Territory
James D. Westcott, Jr.....	Secretary of the Territory
Davis Floyd, Charles H. Austin.....	Treasurer
Thomas Brown, John Y. Garey.....	Auditor

J. C. Bronough, Edmund Law, George Murray, Joseph M. Hernandez, A. Bellamy, H. D. Stone, John Doggett, Peter Alba, John P. Booth, John Warren, Richard Fitzpatrick—Presidents Legislative Council.

John Coppinger Connor, Robert Mitchell, F. J. Fatio, Samuel Fry, George E. Tingle, A. Bellamy, Thomas Munroe, John K. Campbell, Joseph B. Lancaster—Clerks of the Legislative Council.

April 24, 1834 to March 16, 1836

John H. Eaton.....	Governor of Territory
R. H. Welford.....	Private Secretary to the Governor
Geo. K. Walker.....	Secretary of Territory
Thos. Brown.....	Auditor
Charles H. Austin.....	Treasurer
John Warren, Richard Fitzpatrick.....	Presidents of the Legislative Council.

March 16, 1836 to December 12, 1839

Richard K. Call.....	Governor of Territory
John P. Duval.....	Secretary of Territory
Charles H. Austin.....	Treasurer
Thomas Brown, President of Council; J. S. Robinson, Clerk.....	Auditor
John Miller.....	President of the Senate
John Warren.....	Secretary of Senate
J. S. Robinson.....	Speaker of House
E. L. Drake.....	Clerk of House
Joseph B. Lancaster.....	

December 12, 1839 to July 1, 1841

Robert Raymond Reid.....	Governor of Territory
Joseph McCants.....	Secretary of Territory
John Miller.....	Auditor
C. H. Austin.....	Treasurer
John Warren, William P. Duval, Geo. S. Hawkins.....	Presidents of Senate
James S. Robinson.....	Secretary of the Senate
Richard H. Long, Leigh Read, Peter W. Gautier.....	Speaker of the House
James S. Gibson.....	Clerk of the House

August 11, 1841 to June 15, 1844

Richard K. Call.....	Governor of Territory
Thomas H. Duval.....	Secretary of Territory
John Miller.....	Auditor
H. L. Rutgers.....	Treasurer
W. H. Brockenbrough, Geo. Walker.....	President of the Senate
Thomas Brown, Thomas T. Long.....	Secretary of the Senate
N. W. Walker, James B. Lancaster.....	Speakers of the House
Hugh Archer.....	Clerk of the House

June 15, 1844, to June 1845

John Branch.....	Governor of Territory
Thomas H. Duval.....	Secretary of Territory
Geo. W. McCrae.....	President of the Senate
Thomas F. King.....	Secretary of the Senate
W. T. Forward.....	Speaker of the House
Hugh Archer.....	Secretary of the House

At a convention held at St. Josephs-on-the-Gulf Coast in 1838-9 a constitution for the future State of Florida was promulgated, R. R. Reid being President of the convention. By Act of Congress approved March 3, 1845, Florida was admitted as a State.

GOVERNOR AND OFFICERS OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA

By an Act of the Legislative Council approved March 11, 1845, Governor John Branch, the last Territorial Governor, was authorized to call a State election, which was held May 26, 1845, when a Governor, a Representative in Congress, and a Legislature were elected. The Legislature met at Tallahassee on June 23, 1845, and with William D. Moseley, as Governor-elect, the State government was organized. David Levy (Yulee) and James D. Westcott, Jr., were elected by the Legislature as the first two United States Senators from Florida. David Levy (Yulee) had been elected the first Representative in Congress from Florida at the election held in May 26, 1845, but upon his election as United States Senator by the Legislature July, 1845, he resigned as such Representative-elect and in a special election contest between E. C. Cabell and W. H. Brockenbrough, the latter was seated as the first Representative from Florida in the Congress of the United States. He was succeeded by E. C. Cabell.

June 1845 to 1849

Governor and other officers including the Cabinet of the State of Florida:

William D. Moseley.....	Governor
James T. Archer, Augustus E. Maxwell.....	Secretaries of State
Nathaniel P. Bemis, Simon Towle.....	Comptroller of Public Accounts
Joseph Branch, A. E. Maxwell, Jas. T. Archer, D. P. Hogue.....	Attorney General
Benjamin Byrd, William R. Hayward.....	State Treasurer
John Beard.....	Register of Lands
Oscar A. Myers.....	Governor's Secretary
Robert Butler.....	Surveyor General
James A. Berthelot, D. H. Mays, D. G. McLane, E. D. Tracy.....	President of the Senate
Thomas F. King, Hugh Archer, C. W. Downing.....	Secretary of the Senate
Hugh Archer, Isaac Ferguson, Robert Brown, John Chain, A. Putnam.....	Speaker of the House
Mariano D. Papy, W. B. Lancaster.....	Clerk of the House

1849-1853

Thomas Brown.....	Governor
C. W. Downing.....	Secretary of State
John Beard.....	Comptroller of Public Accounts
William R. Hayward, Charles H. Austin.....	State Treasurer
David S. Walker.....	Register of Public Lands
David P. Hogue.....	Attorney General
R. J. Floyd.....	President of the Senate

John B. Galbraith, Neill McPherson... Secretary of the Senate
 Hugh Archer, A. K. Allison... Speaker of the House
 W. H. Milton, John Dick... Clerk

1853-1857

James E. Broome... Governor
 F. L. Villepique... Secretary of State
 T. W. Brevard... Comptroller
 Charles H. Austin... State Treasurer
 M. D. Papy... Attorney General
 David S. Walker... Register of Public Lands
 H. V. Snell, Phillip Dell... President of the Senate
 D. G. Livingston, S. J. Perry... Secretary of the Senate
 W. F. Russell, H. V. Snell... Speaker of the House
 John S. Purviance... Secretary of the Senate
 Hugh A. Corley... Clerk of the House

1857-1861

M. S. Perry... Governor
 F. L. Villepique... Secretary of State
 T. W. Brevard, R. C. Williams... Comptroller
 Charles H. Austin... Treasurer
 M. D. Papy... Attorney General
 David S. Walker, Hugh A. Corley... Register of Public Lands
 John Finlayson, T. J. Eppes... President of the Senate
 John E. Bowden, B. F. Parker... Secretary of the Senate
 John B. Galbraith... Speaker of the House
 James D. Westcott, III... Secretary to the Governor
 R. B. Hilton, A. J. Peeler... Clerk of the House

1861-1865

John Milton... Governor
 F. L. Villepique, B. F. Allen... Secretary of State
 Walter Gwynn... Comptroller
 C. H. Austin... Treasurer
 J. B. Galbraith... Attorney General
 Hugh A. Corley... Register of Public Lands
 T. J. Eppes, E. J. Vann, A. K. Allison... President of the Senate
 J. B. Whitehurst, E. J. Judah, F. L. Villepique... Secretary of the Senate
 J. B. Galbraith, S. B. Love, T. J. Eppes, Phillip Dell... Speaker of the House
 A. J. Peeler, T. B. Barefoot, W. F. Bynum... Clerk of the House
 Governor Milton died April 1, 1865, and Col. A. K. Allison,
 President of the Senate acted as Governor until July, 1865.
 July, 1865-January, 1866

William Marvin... Governor (Provisional)
 S. J. Douglas... Secretary to the Governor

1865-1868

David S. Walker... Governor
 William W. J. Kelly... Lt. Governor
 B. F. Allen... Secretary of State
 Walter Gwynn, John Beard... Comptroller
 C. H. Austin... State Treasurer
 John B. Galbraith... Attorney General
 F. L. Villepique... Secretary of the Senate
 Joseph J. Williams... Speaker of the House
 William Fisher... Secretary to the Governor
 W. F. Bynum... Clerk of the House

1868-1873

Harrison Reed... Governor
 W. H. Gleason, E. C. Weeks, S. T. Day, W. D. Bloxham*... Lt. Governor
 Geo. J. Alden, J. C. Gibbs... Secretary of State
 J. D. Westcott, Jr., A. R. Meek, Sherman Conant, J. B. C. Drew, H. Bisbee, J. B. C. Emmons... Attorney General
 Robert H. Gamble... Comptroller
 Simon B. Conover... Treasurer
 Frank W. Webster... Surveyor General
 C. Thurston Chase, Charles Beecher... Superintendent of Public Instruction
 Geo. B. Carse, John Varnum... Adjutant General
 Oscar E. Austin, J. S. Adams... Commissioner of Immigration
 J. M. Krimminger... President Pro Tem of the Senate
 W. L. Aphorpe, Charles Mundee, Joseph Bowles... Secretary of the Senate

W. W. Moore, M. L. Stearns... Speaker of House
 W. F. Bynum, H. E. Russell, M. H. Clay... Clerk of House

1873-1877

Ossian B. Hart (died March 18, 1874)... Governor

*Bloxham was elected, but was deprived of his office through legislative action.

Marcellus L. Stearns (from March 1874 to Jan. 1877) Governor
 A. L. McCaskill... President Pro Tem Senate
 S. B. McLin... Secretary of State
 William A. Cocke... Attorney General
 C. A. Cowgill... Comptroller
 Charles H. Foster... State Treasurer
 S. B. McLin... Acting Superintendent of Public Instruction
 William Watkins Hicks... Supt. of Public Instruction
 Hugh A. Corley, Dennis Eagan... Commissioner of Lands and Immigration
 J. B. Varnum... Adjutant General
 M. Martin, Thomas Hannah... Speaker of the House
 Hugh A. Corley, Joseph Bowes... Secretary of the Senate
 H. S. Harman (colored)... Clerk of the House

1877-1881

Geo. F. Drew... Governor
 Noble A. Hull... Lieutenant Governor
 W. D. Bloxham, F. W. A. Rankin, Jr... Secretary of State
 Geo. P. Raney... Attorney General
 Columbus Drew... Comptroller
 Walter Gwynn... Treasurer
 William P. Haisley... Superintendent of Public Instruction
 Hugh A. Corley... Commissioner of Lands and Immigration
 J. J. Dickison... Adjutant General
 C. E. Dyke, Jr., L. B. Wombwell... Private Secretary to the Governor
 A. L. McCaskill, W. D. Barnes... President Pro Tem Senate
 C. E. Dyke... State Printer
 Robert Gamble, J. G. Gibbes... Secretary of the Senate
 Geo. G. McWhorter, Charles Dougherty... Speaker of the House
 W. F. Bynum... Clerk of the House
 Seth French... Commissioner of Immigration Bureau
 R. C. Long... Assistant Commissioner of Immigration Bureau

1881-1885

William D. Bloxham... Governor
 L. W. Bethel... Lieutenant Governor
 John L. Crawford... Secretary of State
 Geo. P. Raney... Attorney General
 William D. Barnes... Comptroller
 H. A. L'Engle... Treasurer
 E. K. Foster, A. J. Russell... Supt. of Public Instruction
 Hugh A. Corley, P. W. White... Commissioner of Lands and Immigration
 J. E. Yonge... Adjutant General
 N. M. Bowen... State Printer
 S. L. Niblack, J. G. Spear... President Pro Tem of the Senate
 J. J. Harris, Charles Dougherty... Speaker of the House
 W. H. Babcock... Secretary of the Senate
 W. F. Bynum... Clerk of the House
 Ormond Chaires... Private Secretary to the Governor
 A. A. Robinson... Commissioner of Immigration Bureau
 R. C. Long... Assistant Commissioner of Immigration Bureau

1885-1889

E. A. Perry... Governor
 M. H. Mabry... Lieutenant Governor
 John L. Crawford... Secretary of State
 C. M. Cooper... Attorney General
 W. D. Barnes... Comptroller
 E. S. Crill... Treasurer
 A. J. Russell... Superintendent of Public Instruction
 C. L. Mitchell... Commissioner of Lands and Immigration
 David Lang... Adjutant General
 L. B. Wombwell, J. B. Whitfield... Secretary to the Governor
 J. G. Spear, J. W. Whidden... President Pro Tem of the Senate
 William MacWilliams, C. A. Finley... Secretary of the Senate
 R. W. Davis, S. Pasco, G. H. Browne... Speaker of the House
 W. H. Reynolds... Clerk of the House
 Geo. G. McWhorter, E. J. Vann, William Himes... Railroad Commissioners
 John G. Ward... Secretary

1889-1893

Francis P. Fleming... Governor
 Patrick Houston, Joseph B. Wall, Jefferson S. Browne... President of the Senate
 J. L. Gaskins, J. B. Johnson... Speaker of the House
 John L. Crawford... Secretary of State
 W. B. Lamar... Attorney General
 W. D. Barnes, W. D. Bloxham... Comptroller
 F. J. Pons, E. J. Triay... Treasurer

BLOXHAM MEMORIAL SERVICES

July 9, 1935

L. B. Wombwell.....	Commissioner of Agriculture	J. C. R. Foster.....	Adjutant General
A. J. Russell.....	Superintendent of Public Instruction	R. E. Rose.....	State Chemist
David Lang.....	Adjutant General	Ernest Amos.....	State Auditor
Norman Robinson.....	State Chemist	W. B. Sadler.....	Assistant Auditor
E. J. Triay, C. A. Finley.....	Secretary to the Governor	J. E. Wolfe, D. A. Simmons.....	Secretary to the Governor
C. A. Finley.....	Secretary of the Senate	T. J. Appleyard, C. A. Finley.....	Secretary of the Senate
B. R. Milam, W. F. Bynum.....	Clerk of the House	J. G. Kellum.....	Clerk of the House
Geo. G. McWhorter, E. J. Vann, Wm. Himes.....	Railroad Commissioners	E. H. Sellards.....	State Geologist
John G. Ward.....	Secretary	Jefferson B. Browne, R. Hudson Burr, John L. Morgan.....	Railroad Commissioners
Dr. R. P. Daniel, W. B. Henderson, W. K. Hyer.....	State Board of Health	N. A. Blitch.....	Secretary
		Royal C. Dunn.....	

The Railroad Commission was abolished in 1891 and re-established in 1897.

1893-1897

H. L. Mitchell.....	Governor
W. H. Reynolds, F. T. Myers.....	President of the Senate
John B. Johnston, W. S. Jennings.....	Speaker of the House
John L. Crawford.....	Secretary of State
W. B. Lamar.....	Attorney General
W. D. Bloxham.....	Comptroller
C. B. Collins.....	Treasurer
L. B. Wombwell.....	Commissioner of Agriculture
W. N. Sheats.....	Superintendent of Public Instruction
Patrick Houston.....	Adjutant General
W. A. Rawls.....	State Chemist
E. J. Triay.....	State Oil Inspector
David Lang.....	Secretary to the Governor
C. L. Shine.....	Assistant Secretary to the Governor
C. A. Finley, T. J. Appleyard.....	Secretary to the Senate
W. F. Bynum.....	Clerk of the House

1897-1901

W. D. Bloxham.....	Governor
C. J. Perrenot, Frank Adams.....	President of the Senate
D. H. Mays, Robert McNamee.....	Speaker of the House
John L. Crawford.....	Secretary of State
W. B. Lamar.....	Attorney General
W. H. Reynolds.....	Comptroller
C. B. Collins, J. B. Whitfield.....	Treasurer
L. B. Wombwell.....	Commissioner of Agriculture
W. N. Sheats.....	Superintendent of Public Instruction
Patrick Houston.....	Adjutant General
W. A. Rawls.....	State Chemist
David Lang.....	Secretary to the Governor
James H. Randolph.....	Assistant Secretary to the Governor
T. J. Appleyard.....	Secretary of the Senate
W. F. Bynum.....	Clerk of the House
R. H. M. Davidson, H. E. Day, John M. Bryan, John L. Morgan.....	Railroad Commissioners
John L. Neeley.....	Secretary

1901-1905

W. S. Jennings.....	Governor
Thomas Palmer, Frank Adams.....	President of the Senate
J. W. Watson, Cromwell Gibbons.....	Speaker of the House
John L. Crawford, Henry Clay Crawford.....	Secretary of State
W. B. Lamar, J. B. Whitfield, W. H. Ellis.....	Attorney General
W. H. Reynolds, A. C. Croom.....	Comptroller
J. B. Whitfield, W. V. Knott.....	Treasurer
B. E. McLin.....	Commissioner of Agriculture
W. N. Sheats.....	Superintendent of Public Instruction
Patrick Houston, W. A. MacWilliams, J. C. R. Foster.....	Adjutant General
W. V. Knott, W. H. Ellis, Ernest Amos.....	State Auditor
W. A. Rawls, R. E. Rose.....	State Chemist
C. H. Dickenson, J. L. Billingsley.....	Secretary to the Governor
T. J. Appleyard.....	Secretary of the Senate
W. F. Bynum.....	Clerk of the House
H. E. Day, John M. Bryan, John L. Morgan, R. Hudson Burr.....	Railroad Commissioners
John L. Neeley, Royal C. Dunn.....	Secretary

1905-1909

N. B. Broward.....	Governor
Park Trammell, W. Hunt Harris.....	President of the Senate
A. W. Gilchrist, E. S. Matthews.....	Speaker of the House
H. C. Crawford.....	Secretary of State
W. H. Ellis.....	Attorney General
A. C. Croom.....	Comptroller
W. V. Knott.....	Treasurer
B. E. McLin.....	Commissioner of Agriculture
W. M. Holloway.....	Superintendent of Public Instruction

J. C. R. Foster.....	Adjutant General
R. E. Rose.....	State Chemist
Ernest Amos.....	State Auditor
W. B. Sadler.....	Assistant Auditor
J. E. Wolfe, D. A. Simmons.....	Secretary to the Governor
T. J. Appleyard, C. A. Finley.....	Secretary of the Senate
J. G. Kellum.....	Clerk of the House
E. H. Sellards.....	State Geologist
Jefferson B. Browne, R. Hudson Burr, John L. Morgan.....	Railroad Commissioners
N. A. Blitch.....	Secretary
Royal C. Dunn.....	

1909-1913

Albert W. Gilchrist.....	Governor
F. M. Hudson, Fred P. Cone.....	President of the Senate
Ion L. Farris, T. A. Jennings.....	Speaker of the House
H. C. Crawford.....	Secretary of the State
Park Trammell.....	Attorney General
A. C. Croom, W. V. Knott.....	Comptroller
W. V. Knott, J. C. Luning.....	Treasurer
B. E. McLin, J. C. Luning, W. A. McRae.....	Commissioner of Agriculture
W. M. Holloway.....	Superintendent of Public Instruction
Ernest Amos.....	State Auditor
Henry Curtis.....	Assistant Auditor
J. C. R. Foster.....	Adjutant General
R. E. Rose.....	State Chemist
E. H. Sellards.....	State Geologist
G. T. Whitfield.....	Secretary to the Governor
C. A. Finley.....	Secretary of the Senate
J. G. Kellum.....	Clerk of the House
R. Hudson Burr, N. A. Blitch, Royal C. Dunn.....	Railroad Commissioners
S. E. Cobb, J. Will Yon.....	Secretary

1913-1917

Park Trammell.....	Governor
H. J. Drane, Charles E. Davis.....	President of the Senate
Ion L. Farris, Cary A. Hardee.....	Speaker of the House
H. C. Crawford.....	Secretary of State
Thomas F. West.....	Attorney General
W. V. Knott.....	Comptroller
J. C. Luning.....	State Treasurer
W. A. McRae.....	Commissioner of Agriculture
W. N. Sheats.....	Superintendent of Public Instruction
J. C. R. Foster.....	Adjutant General
R. E. Rose.....	State Chemist
Ernest Amos, R. A. Gray, M. C. McIntosh.....	State Auditor
G. T. Whitfield, R. A. Gray, W. P. Bevis.....	Secretary to the Governor
Edward Scott.....	Chairman of the State Road Department
C. A. Finley.....	Secretary of the Senate
J. G. Kellum.....	Clerk of the House
E. H. Sellards.....	State Geologist
T. R. Hodges.....	State Shell Fish Commissioner
John Neel, J. S. Edwards, R. J. Patterson.....	State Tax Commissioners
A. L. Messer.....	State Hotel Commissioner
R. Hudson Burr, N. A. Blitch, Royal C. Dunn.....	Railroad Commissioners
J. Will Yon.....	Secretary

1917-1921

Sidney J. Catts.....	Governor
John B. Johnson, J. E. Calkins.....	President of the Senate
Cary A. Hardee, Geo. H. Wilder.....	Speaker of the House
H. C. Crawford.....	Secretary of State
Thomas F. West, Van C. Swearingen.....	Attorney General
Ernest Amos.....	Comptroller
J. C. Luning.....	Treasurer
W. N. Sheats.....	Superintendent of Public Instruction
W. A. McRae.....	Commissioner of Agriculture
E. P. Scott.....	Chairman State Road Department
R. E. Rose.....	State Chemist
R. A. Gray, J. Will Yon.....	State Auditor
M. C. McIntosh, C. G. Mathews.....	Assistant State Auditor
J. V. Burke, J. S. Blitch, Sidney J. Catts, Jr., K. R. Paderick.....	Secretary to the Governor
Miss Ruth Catts.....	State Tax Commissioners
John Neel, John S. Edwards, R. J. Patterson, J. S. Blitch.....	State Tax Commissioners
J. V. Burke.....	State Tax Commissioners
Law repealed December 3, 1918. Extra session.	
J. Clifford R. Foster, J. B. Christian, James McCants, Sidney J. Catts, Jr.....	Adjutant General

C. A. Finley..... Secretary of Senate
J. G. Kellum, R. A. Green..... Clerk of the House
E. H. Sellards..... State Geologist
Jerry W. Carter..... State Hotel Commissioner
J. A. Williams..... State Shellfish Commissioner
R. Hudson Burr, N. A. Blitch, Royal C. Dunn..... Railroad Commissioners
Lewis G. Thompson..... Secretary

1921-1925

Cary A. Hardee..... Governor
W. A. MacWilliams, T. T. Turnbull..... President of the Senate
F. E. Jennings, L. D. Edge..... Speaker of the House
H. C. Crawford..... Secretary of State
Rivers Buford..... Attorney General
Ernest Amos..... Comptroller
J. C. Luning..... Treasurer
W. N. Sheats, W. S. Cawthon..... Supt. of Public Instruction
W. A. McRae, Nathan Mayo..... Commissioner of Agriculture
M. L. Dawson, L. B. Edwards..... Secretary to the Governor
C. F. Lovell, J. C. R. Foster..... Adjutant General
R. A. Gray, J. Will Yon, M. C. McIntosh..... State Auditor
R. E. Rose..... State Chemist
H. B. Phillips..... Chairman State Road Department
Herman Gunter..... State Geologist
C. A. Finley..... Secretary of the Senate
B. A. Meginniss..... Clerk of the House
M. L. Dawson..... State Tax Equalizer
Jerry W. Carter..... State Hotel Commissioner
T. R. Hodges..... State Shellfish Commissioner
R. Hudson Burr, N. A. Blitch, Royal C. Dunn, A. S. Wells, A. D. Campbell, E. S. Matthews..... Railroad Commissioners
Lewis G. Thompson..... Secretary

1925-1929

John W. Martin..... Governor
John S. Taylor, W. S. Anderson..... President of the Senate
C. A. Finley..... Secretary of the Senate
A. Y. Milam, Fred H. Davis..... Speaker of the House
H. C. Crawford..... Secretary of State
Rivers Buford, J. B. Johnson, Fred H. Davis..... Attorney General
Ernest Amos..... Comptroller
J. C. Luning, W. V. Knott..... Treasurer
W. V. Knott, W. S. Murrow..... Auditor
Nathan Mayo..... Commissioner of Agriculture
W. S. Cawthon..... Superintendent of Public Instruction
W. T. Cash..... State Librarian
J. C. R. Foster, Vivian Collins..... Adjutant General
R. E. Rose..... State Chemist
Herman Gunter..... State Geologist
F. A. Hathaway, Mrs. A. R. Porter..... Secretary to the Governor
H. B. Phillips, F. A. Hathaway..... Chairman State Road Department
J. B. Royall..... State Game Warden
T. R. Hodges..... Shellfish Commissioner
Jerry W. Carter..... State Hotel Commissioner
M. L. Dawson..... Tax Equalizer
R. Hudson Burr, A. S. Wells, E. S. Matthews, R. L. Eaton and Mrs. Mamie G. Eaton..... Railroad Commissioners
Lewis G. Thompson..... Secretary

1929-1933

Doyle E. Carlton..... Governor
J. J. Parrish, Pat Whitaker..... President of the Senate
C. A. Finley..... Secretary Emeritus of the Senate
Robt. W. Davis..... Secretary of the Senate
Mallie Martin, D. F. Carlton..... Secretary to the Governor
S. W. Getzen, E. Clay Lewis, Jr.,..... Speaker of the House
Frank Webb..... Clerk of the House
H. C. Crawford, Will M. Igou, R. A. Gray..... Secretary of State
Fred H. Davis, Cary D. Landis..... Attorney General
Ernest Amos..... Comptroller
W. V. Knott..... State Treasurer
W. S. Cawthon..... Superintendent of Public Instruction
Nathan Mayo..... Commissioner of Agriculture
W. S. Murrow..... State Auditor
Vivian Collins..... Adjutant General
Henry Hanson..... State Health Officer
R. E. Rose, L. R. Leigh, J. J. Taylor..... State Chemist
Herman Gunter..... State Geologist
L. A. Perkins..... Marshal Supreme Court
C. C. Woodward..... State Game Warden
W. T. Cash..... State Librarian

E. G. Strickland..... Shellfish Commissioner
J. W. Carter, B. H. Bostain..... State Hotel Commissioner
W. S. McLin..... Motor Vehicle Commissioner
F. A. Hathaway, Robert Bentley, H. H. Wells..... Chairman State Road Department
E. S. Matthews, Mrs. R. L. Eaton, A. S. Wells, L. D. Reagan, Mrs. Mamie Eaton Greene, Tucker Savage..... Railroad Commissioners
Lewis G. Thompson..... Secretary
Marion L. Dawson, Frank Drew..... Tax Equalizer
(Abolished 1931).

1933

David Sholtz..... Governor
T. G. Futch, William C. Hodges..... President of the Senate
C. A. Finley..... Secretary Emeritus of the Senate
Robert W. Davis..... Secretary of the Senate
Peter Tomasello, Jr., W. B. Bishop..... Speaker of the House
Frank Webb, W. G. Starry..... Clerk of the House
R. A. Gray..... Secretary of State
Cary D. Landis..... Attorney General
J. M. Lee..... Comptroller
W. V. Knott..... Treasurer
W. S. Cawthon..... Superintendent of Public Instruction
Nathan Mayo..... Commissioner of Agriculture
James P. Newell..... Secretary to the Governor
W. T. Cash..... State Librarian
Vivian Collins..... Adjutant General
Bryan Willis..... Auditor
J. J. Taylor..... State Chemist
Herman Gunter..... State Geologist
C. B. Treadway..... Chairman Road Department
Geo. H. Wilder..... Motor Vehicle Commissioner
James B. Sullivan..... State Hotel Commissioner
Geo. W. Davis..... Game Commissioner
L. A. Perkins..... Marshal Supreme Court
Henry Hanson..... State Health Officer
E. S. Matthews, Mrs. Mamie Eaton Greene, W. B. Douglas, Jerry W. Carter..... Railroad Commissioners
Lewis G. Thompson..... Secretary

AMERICAN GOVERNORS OF FLORIDA

East and West Florida

Major General Andrew Jackson Governor of East and West Florida—1821-1822.

TERRITORY OF FLORIDA

W. P. Duval, Governor—1822-1834.
John H. Eaton—1834-1836.
Richard K. Call—1836-1839.
Robert Raymond Reid—1839-1841.
Richard K. Call—1841-1844.
John Branch—1844-1845.

GOVERNORS OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA

Wm. D. Moseley—1845-1849.
Thomas Brown—1849-1853.
James E. Broome—1853-1857.
Madison S. Perry—1857-1861.
John Milton—1861-1865.
A. K. Allison, President of the Senate acting—1865.
Wm. Marvin, Provisional—1865-1866.
David S. Walker—1866-1868.
Harrison Reed—1868-1873.
Osian B. Hart—1873-1874.
M. L. Stearns—1874-1877.
Geo. F. Drew—1877-1881.
W. D. Bloxham—1881-1885.
E. A. Perry—1885-1889.
F. P. Fleming—1889-1893.
H. L. Mitchell—1893-1897.
W. D. Bloxham—1897-1901.
W. S. Jennings—1901-1905.
N. B. Broward—1905-1909.
A. W. Gilchrist—1909-1913.
Park Trammell—1913-1917.
S. J. Catts—1917-1921.
Cary A. Hardee—1921-1925.
John W. Martin—1925-1929.
Doyle E. Carlton—1929-1933.
David Sholtz—1933-.....

BLOXHAM MEMORIAL SERVICES

July 9, 1935

SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES OF THE TERRITORY OF FLORIDA

Richard C. Allen, William W. Blair, Henry M. Brackenridge, Alfred Belch, Isaac H. Bronson, Samuel W. Carmack, John A. Cameron, Samuel J. Douglas, (afterwards Justice of the Supreme Court), William P. Duval, (afterwards Governor of the Territory), William Marvin, Thomas Randall, R. R. Reid, Joseph L. Smith, James Webb, Augustus B. Woodward.

UNITED STATES JUDGES IN THE STATE OF FLORIDA

Presiding Judge, Circuit Court of Appeals—Nathan P. Bryan.
District Judges—Isaac N. Bronson, William Marvin (also Provisional Governor in 1865), McQueen McIntosh, T. J. Boynton, Philip Fraser, John McKinney, John A. Bingham, James W. Locke, Thomas Settle, Charles Swayne, John M. Cheney, Rhydon M. Call, W. B. Sheppard, Lake Jones, Alexander Akerman, H. L. Ritter, L. W. Strum, and A. V. Long.

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF FLORIDA

Thomas Douglas—(C. J. 1846-1850)—(1853-1855).
Thomas Baltzell—(1846-1850)—(C. J. 1854-1860).
George S. Hawkins—(1846-1850).
George W. McRae—(1847).
Joseph W. Lancaster—(1848-1850).
Walker Anderson—(C. J. 1851-1853).
Leslie A. Thompson—(1851-1853).
Albert G. Semmes—(1851-1853).
Benjamin D. Wright—(C. J. 1853).
Charles H. Dupont—(1854-1860)—(C. J. 1860-1868).
Byrd M. Pearson—(1856-1859).
William A. Foward—(1860-1865).
David S. Walker—(1860-1865). (Became Governor in 1866).
Augustus E. Maxwell—(1865-1866)—(C. J. 1887-1889)—(1889-1891).
James M. Baker—(1865-1868).
Samuel J. Douglas—(1866-1868).
Edwin M. Randall—(C. J. 1868-1885).
Ossian B. Hart—(1868-1873). (Became Governor in 1873).
James D. Westcott, Jr.—(1868-1885).
Franklin Fraser—(1873-1874).
Robert B. Van Valkenburgh—(1874-1888).
George G. McWhorter—(C. J. 1885-1887).
George P. Raney—(1885-1889)—(C. J. 1889-1894).
Henry L. Mitchell—(1888-1891). (Became Governor in 1893).
Robert Fenwick Taylor—(1891-1896)—(C. J. 1897-1905)—(1905-1915) (1915-1917 C. J.) (1917-1923) (C. J. 1923-1925).
Milton H. Mabry—(1891-1894)—(C. J. 1895-11896)—(1897-1903).
Benjamin S. Liddon—(C. J. 1894)—(1895-1896).
Francis B. Carter—(1897-1905).
Evelyn C. Maxwell—(1902-1904).
Thomas M. Shackelford—(1902-1905)—(C. J. 1905-1909)—(1909-1913)—(C. J. 1913-1915)—(1915-1917).
Robert S. Cockrell—(1902-1917).
William A. Hocker—(1903-1915).
James B. Whitfield—(1904)—(C. J. 1905)—(1905-1909)—(C. J. 1909-1913)—(1913-1935)—(C. J. 1935-.....).
Charles B. Parkhill—(1905-1911).
William H. Ellis—(1915-1926)—(C. J. 1926-1929)—(1929-.....).
Jefferson B. Browne—(C. J. 1917-1923)—(1923-1925).
Thomas F. West—(1917-1925)—(C. J. 1925).
Glenn Terrell—(1923-1929)—(C. J. 1929-1931)—(1931-.....).
L. W. Strum—(1925-1931)—(1931 C. J.).
Armstead Brown—(1925)—(C. J. 1925-1927)—(1927-.....).
Rivers Buford—(1925-1931)—(C. J. 1931-1933)—(1933-.....).
Fred H. Davis—(1931-1933)—(C. J. 1933-1935)—(1935-.....).
William A. Hocker, E. C. Maxwell, James F. Glen, Supreme Court Commissioners 1901-1902.
Charles Q. Andrews, Charles E. Davis, S. M. Mathews, Supreme Court Commissioners 1929-1931.

CLERKS OF THE SUPREME COURT, 1845-1935

A. J. Peeler, Mariano D. Papy, Oscar A. Myers, L. B. Foster, F. T. Myers, C. H. Foster, D. C. Wilson, J. B. Whitfield, B. B. Wilson, M. H. Mabry, G. T. Whitfield.

JUDGES OF THE CIRCUIT COURT, 1845-1935

Thomas Douglas, Thomas Baltzell, Geo. S. Watkins, Geo. F. McCrae, J. B. Lancaster, J. Wayles Baker, William A. Forward, Thomas F. King, Jesse J. Finley, B. A. Putnam, J. M. Baker, Allen H. Bush, J. B. Dawkins, Thomas T. Long, James Gettis, Alex McDonald, G. A. Stanley, Homer G. Plantz, P. W. White, A. A. Knight, Jesse H. Goss, James T. Magbee, John W. Price, William Bryson, W. J. Kelly, W. W. VanNess, Robert B. Archi-

bald, Winter Bethel, A. E. Maxwell, H. L. Mitchell, William Archer Cocke, David S. Walker, E. J. Vann, J. F. McClellan, E. K. Foster, J. D. Broome, G. A. Hanson, W. D. Barnes, John F. White, William B. Young, Rhydon M. Call, John W. Malone, G. B. Sparkman, Barron Phillips, William A. Hocker, E. C. Maxwell, Minor S. Jones, Joseph B. Wall, L. J. Reeves, B. H. Palmer, W. S. Bullock, James T. Wills, C. B. Parkhill, F. B. Carter, J. E. Wolfe, Ira J. Carter, W. H. Price, F. A. Whitney, L. W. Bethel, F. M. Robles, James W. Perkins, M. F. Horne, Geo. Couper Gibbs, D. J. Jones, D. A. Simmons, H. P. Bran-ning, A. G. Campbell, E. C. Love, C. L. Wilson, O. K. Reaves, J. S. Edwards, E. B. Donnell, G. W. Whitehurst, C. O. An-drews, B. A. Thrasher, A. V. Long, E. C. Davis, M. A. McMul-len, DeWitt T. Gray, H. F. Atkinson, M. D. Price, Freeman P. Lane, L. L. Parks, W. T. Harrison, J. J. Dickinson, Amos Lewis, C. E. Chillingworth, J. C. B. Koonce, A. J. Rose, H. C. Pette-way, A. Z. Adkins, Hal W. Adams, Jefferson B. Browne, William J. Barker, T. F. West, W. W. Wright, Elwyn Thomas, J. B. Johnson, Hal W. Adams, O. L. Dayton, John U. Bird, M. G. Rowe, W. L. Freeland, Paul D. Barnes, Frank A. Smith, Vin-cent C. Giblin, Fred L. Stringer, Curtis L. Sparkman, R. H. Rowe, George W. Jackson, Paul A. Albritton, Ira A. Hutchin-son, Harry G. Taylor, Frank T. Hobson, Uly O. Thompson, George W. Tedder, L. L. Fabisinski, W. W. Trammell, Milard B. Smith, Miles W. Lewis, John I. Viney, H. L. Sebring, A. D. McNeill, H. N. Sandler, Robert L. Anderson, Herbert B. Fred-erick, Bayard B. Shields, E. C. Welch.

A. E. Maxwell, James M. Baker—Confederate States Sen-ators from Florida, 1861-1865.

George T. Ward, James B. Owens, S. St. George Rogers, R. B. Hilton, John M. Martin, J. Patton Anderson, John P. Sand-erson, Jackson Morton, James B. Dawkins—Confederate States Congressmen from Florida. Col. John M. Martin, the grand-father of Governor John W. Martin, was the last survivor of the Confederate Congress, dying at Ocala in 1921. Governor John W. Martin was also a grandson of James B. Owens.

David Levy Yulee, James D. Westcott, Stephen R. Mallory, Sr., Jackson Morton, Wilkinson Call (elected in 1865 but not seated), William Marvin (1865, elected but not seated), A. S. Welch, T. W. Osborn, Abijah Gilbert, Simon B. Conover, Chas. W. Jones, Wilkinson Call, Samuel Pasco, Stephen R. Mallory, Jr., Jas. T. Taliaferro, William James Bryan, William H. Mil-ler, D. U. Fletcher, N. P. Bryan, Park Trammell, Jesse J. Fin-ton, (1887) appointed ad interim, R. H. M. Davidson (1891) appointed ad interim, John A. Henderson (1897) appointed ad interim; United States Senators from Florida. N. B. Broward was nominated for United States Senator in June, 1910, but died October 1st, 1910, before the meeting of the Legislature which would have elected him Senator.

J. M. Hernandez, R. K. Call, Jos. M. White, Charles Down-ing, David Levy (Yulee)—Delegates to Congress from the Ter-ritory of Florida.

W. H. Brokenbrough, E. C. Cabell, A. E. Maxwell, Geo. S. Hawkins, Charles W. Hamilton, Josiah T. Walls, (col.) W. J. Purnum, Jesse J. Finley, R. H. M. Davidson, H. Bisbee, Noble A. Hull, S. L. Niblack, Charles Dougherty, C. M. Cooper, Rob-ert Bullock, R. W. Davis, S. M. Sparkman, W. B. Lamar, Steph-en R. Mallory, Jr., D. H. Mays, Emmett Wilson, J. W. Kehoe, J. H. Smithwick, Frank Clark, H. J. Drane, W. J. Sears, R. A. Green, Thomas A. Yon, Ruth Bryan Owen, J. Hardin Peter-son, Mark Wilcox, and Millard Caldwell—United States Con-gressmen from Florida.

Joseph L. Smith, A. B. Woodward, Henry M. Breckenridge, Thomas Randall, James Webb, Dillon Jordan, Robt. R. Reid, Richard C. Allen, William Marvin, I. H. Bronson, S. W. Car-mack, S. J. Douglas—Judges of the Court of Appeals of the Territory of Florida. Thomas Eston Randolph, Marshal.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH 1889-1935

Dr. R. P. Daniel, W. B. Henderson, W. K. Hyer, Horace L. Simpson, E. M. Hendry, Harry Fozzard, John G. Christopher, Frank J. Fearnside, S. R. Mallory Kennedy, C. G. Memminger, C. T. Frecker, Ed M. Earnest, J. E. Graveh, Joe L. Earman, Charles H. Mann, Calvin F. Young, F. Clifton Moor, H. Mason Smith, Wm. D. Nobles, Henry E. Palmer, Edward M. L'Engle, Harry Dash Johnson, N. A. Baltzell, Leland H. Dame, R. L. Hughes.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL 1905-1935

Nathaniel Adams, T. B. King, N. P. Bryan, P. K. Yonge, A. L. Brown, J. C. Baisden, E. L. Wartmann, Francis P. Fleming.

Jr., Frank E. Jennings, W. D. Finlayson, Joseph L. Earman, H. Clay Armstrong, J. B. Hughes, H. J. Brett, J. T. Diamond, John B. Sutton, Harry B. Minium, Wm. W. Flournoy, W. L. Weaver, John C. Cooper, Jr., A. H. Blanding, W. B. Davis, Edward W. Lane, Frank J. Wideman, Raymond F. Maguire, G. H. Baldwin, Alfred H. Wagg, Oliver J. Semmes, Harry C. Duncan.

STATE AUDITORS

1903-1935

W. V. Knott, W. H. Ellis, Ernest Amos, R. A. Gray, J. Will Yon, W. V. Knott, W. S. Murrow, Bryan Willis. Assistant State Auditors: Edward Aiken Crawford, W. B. Sadler, Henry Curtis, M. C. McIntosh, R. A. Gray, E. I. Mathews, LeRoy Campbell, H. L. Pearce, W. M. Wainwright, W. R. Hudspeth, E. G. Hanselt, John W. William, Kent Pendleton, A. J. Henry, J. B. Wetherington, Wm. M. Smith, James W. Stephens, W. Y. Mickle, J. M. Cooley, W. M. Abernethy, W. C. Goodjohn, Bernard A. Luning, J. H. Wentworth.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE TAX COMMISSION

1913-1918

John Neel, John S. Edwards, Robert J. Paterson, J. S. Blitch, J. V. Burke. Abolished in 1918, Chapter 7751 Extra Session, December 3, 1918.

Tax Equalizer, (1921-1931): Marion Dawson, Frank Drew. Abolished in 1931.

MEMORIAL EXERCISES

Commemorating the
One Hundredth Anniversary
of the birth of
WILLIAM D. BLOXHAM
Twice Governor of Florida
1881-1885 and 1897-1901
Senate Chamber, State Capital
Tallahassee, Florida
July 9, 1935, Eleven A. M.

Welcome.....Honorable David Sholtz, Governor of Florida
Presentation Senate Memorial Resolution—Hon. W. C. Hodges,
President of the Senate.

Response—Hon. Leroy Collins, Representative from Leon
County.

Address.....Judge E. C. Love
Memorial by the Governor and his Cabinet—Presentation by
Hon. R. A. Gray.

Memorial by the Justices of the Supreme Court—Presentation
by Presiding Justice W. H. Ellis.

Memorials by Individuals.

Music by the Capital City Band.

Guard of Honor from Company M, 124th Infantry.

General Committee

James B. Whitfield, Chairman; Albert H. Roberts, Vice
Chairman; F. A. Rhodes, Miss Sallie E. Blake, Dr. R. S. Cot-
terill, Miss Marjorie Fain, Mrs. H. E. Graham.

Committee on Program

W. T. Cash, Chairman; George Anderson, C. Beville, Al B.
Block, Mrs. Nathan P. Bryan, Mrs. J. W. Collins, J. C. Com-
pton, Joseph A. Cawthon, Miss Genevieve Crawford, Mrs. Wal-
ter V. Culley, J. S. Earman, Herbert U. Feibelman, Henry L.
Grady, F. C. Groover, Mrs. F. P. Hamilton, T. F. Jones, J. V.
Keen, W. V. Knott, J. P. Koscielnny, Mrs. Meade A. Love, W.
M. McIntosh, Jr., L. A. Perkins, Geo. P. Raney, F. A. Rhodes,
Theo. T. Turnbull, G. T. Whitfield, Henry S. Wrenn, Julien
C. Yonge.

Committee on Arrangements

Claude Pepper, Chairman; Albert H. Roberts, Vice Chair-
man; Drew C. Adams, Edwin Barnes, R. Hudson Burr, Acey C.
Carraway, R. H. Chason, William Child, Miss Nancy Choate,
J. Frank Cochran, O. C. Collins, Vivian Collins, Dr. E. S. Cot-
terill, Miss Mary Lamar Davis, C. L. Demilly, Mrs. Nan Ran-
dolph Dozier, Joseph A. Edmondson, John L. Fain, W. R. Galt,
Mrs. John W. Henderson, Mrs. A. J. Henry, Mrs. W. S. Jen-
nings, J. B. Johnson, George E. Lewis, Dr. W. E. Lewis, D. M.
Lowry, W. H. Markham, W. L. Marshall, Hugh L. Mays, B. A.
Meginniss, Mrs. J. F. Miller, Jr., Frank D. Moor, A. P. Mc-
Caskill, Guyte P. McCord, P. B. McDougal, W. S. McLin, Mrs.
Annie B. McRae, Charles Murchison, W. J. Owen, Dr. H. E.
Palmer, O. C. Parker, Jr., Miss Sarah W. Partridge, Flournoy
Phillips, Alphonse Pichard, George B. Perkins, Theo Proctor,

W. A. Register, G. W. Rhodes, Geo. W. Saxon, Cade E. Shack-
ford, John A. Scruggs, W. D. Stoutamire, Morton Turnley, W.
May Walker, Leonard A. Wesson, Miss Mary T. Whitfield, F.
B. Winthrop, Dr. W. F. Yarbrough, L. C. Yeager, J. Ernest
Yonge.

Committee on Decorations

Lewis M. Lively, Chairman; C. C. Ashenhart, Robt. L. Ban-
nerman, W. A. Bass, W. P. Bevis, Mrs. R. F. Bradford, B. H.
Bridges, Douglas Burnette, Miss Sarah Burwell, A. Bernard
Byrd, Mrs. James M. Carson, Miss Ruth Catts, E. G. Chesley,
Miss Hattie Coles, W. K. Collins, Chas. J. Deeb, Robt. W. Duval,
Fred C. Elliott, Lonnie Farris, Breckenridge Gamble, Mrs. Geo.
H. Gwynn, Sr., Frank S. Hartsfield, George L. Henderson, C.
L. Holton, W. Barnes Hopkins, Mrs. R. L. Hunt, W. N. Keith,
John G. Kellum, Paul V. Lang, Miss Gertrude P. L'Engle, Mrs.
A. V. Long, Pasco Love, Bernard A. Luning, Mrs. B. A. Megin-
niss, Ivan Munroe, Mrs. Wm. Blount Myers, Mrs. John Earle
Perkins, Eugene Pichard, C. Fred Pierson, Mrs. L. V. Ragan,
Mrs. H. N. Sandler, Mrs. Raymond B. Sensabaugh, Mrs. Cheev-
er L. Shine, A. C. Spiller, Frank Stoutamire, Mrs. Louie W.
Strum, Lewis G. Thompson, Mrs. Thos. P. Turner, Sam Wahn-
ish, J. E. Whitehead, B. C. Whitfield, Mrs. G. T. Whitfield, W.
E. Williams.

Committee on Flowers

Mrs. N. W. Eppes, Honorary Chairman; Mrs. E. M. Brevard,
Chairman; Mrs. J. R. Alford, Mrs. Geo. H. Aphorp, Mrs. Ed-
win Barnes, Mrs. W. A. Bass, Mrs. Geo. W. Betton, Mrs. W. B.
Bishop, Miss Blanche Blake, Mrs. B. J. Bond, Mrs. N. M. Bow-
en, Mrs. R. H. Bradford, Mrs. Armstead Brown, Mrs. Rivers H.
Buford, Mrs. Roy Campbell, Mrs. H. E. Carter, Mrs. W. T.
Cash, Mrs. W. S. Cawthon, Mrs. B. C. Chaires, Mrs. D. F. Chit-
tenden, Miss Janie Clark, Mrs. S. D. Clarke, Mrs. Elizabeth D.
Cobb, Miss Grace P. Cobb, Miss Evelyn Cockrell, Mrs. LeRoy
Collins, Mrs. O. C. Collins, Mrs. Sidney Coxetter, Miss Bessie
Damon, Mrs. Elizabeth Sheats Davidson, Mrs. Fred H. Davis,
Mrs. Geo. L. Davis, Miss Ruby Diamond, Mrs. Robert Eagle,
Mrs. David Ellis, Mrs. William H. Ellis, Miss Alice Eppes, Mrs.
H. T. Felkel, Mrs. Howard Gamble, Miss Julia Gehan, Miss
Amy Goodbody, Mrs. R. A. Gray, Mrs. C. B. Gwynn, Mrs. Gor-
don Hart, Miss Betty V. Herring, Mrs. W. C. Hodges, Mrs.
Charles Hopkins, Miss Arabelle Hopkins, Mrs. J. P. S. Hous-
toun, Mrs. C. W. Hunter, Miss Elizabeth Lewis Jacobi, Mrs. J.
V. Keen, Mrs. J. V. Knapp, Mrs. P. O. Knight, Mrs. W. V.
Knott, Mrs. W. B. Lamar, Mrs. Cary D. Landis, Mrs. Paul V.
Lang, Mrs. J. M. Lee, Mrs. Geo. E. Lewis, Miss Mary D. Lewis,
Mrs. R. C. Long, Mrs. D. M. Lowry, Mrs. W. A. MacWilliams,
Miss Zoe Manning, Mrs. W. H. Markham, Mrs. Nathan Mayo,
Mrs. Alex McDougal, Mrs. P. B. McDougal, Mrs. Emmett Mc-
Griff, Miss Edna Mae McIntosh, Mrs. W. S. McLin, Miss Annie
McQueen, Mrs. James Messer, Mrs. Charles Munroe, Mrs. John
L. Neeley, Mrs. W. J. Owen, Mrs. H. E. Palmer, Mrs. L. A.
Perkins, Mrs. T. E. Perkins, Mrs. James Plant, Mrs. Robt. J.
Pleus, Mrs. Albert H. Roberts, Miss Muriel Rose, Mrs. Geo. E.
Russ, Mrs. Marion Salley, Mrs. David Sholtz, Miss Kate M.
Sullivan, Mrs. Glenn Terrell, Mrs. Ford Thompson, Mrs. W. E.
VanBrunt, Mrs. Louis Voss, Mrs. G. K. Walker, Miss Bessie
Wells, Mrs. B. C. Whitfield, Mrs. J. B. Whitfield, Mrs. A. H.
Williams, Miss Margaret C. Williams, Mrs. Tom Yon.

Entertainment Committee

Mrs. A. J. Henry, Chairman; Mrs. W. C. Hodges, Mrs. F. C.
Elliott, Mrs. E. G. Rivers, Mrs. W. V. Knott, Miss Miriam Cho-
ate.

STATE-WIDE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Honorable David Sholtz, Governor, Honorary Chairman
Robert A. Gray, Secretary of State, Chairman
Cary D. Landis, Attorney General
William V. Knott, State Treasurer
James M. Lee Comptroller
Nathan Mayo, Commissioner of Agriculture
William S. Cawthon, State Superintendent of Public Instruc-
tion
James B. Whitfield, Chief Justice, State Supreme Court
William H. Ellis, Justice, State Supreme Court
Glenn Terrell, Justice, State Supreme Court
Armstead Brown, Justice, State Supreme Court
Rivers H. Buford, Justice, State Supreme Court
Fred H. Davis, Justice, State Supreme Court
Duncan U. Fletcher, United States Senator from Florida
Park Trammell, United States Senator from Florida
William J. Sears, Representative-at-Large from Florida
J. Hardin Peterson, Representative First Congressional Dis-
trict of Florida

BLOXHAM MEMORIAL SERVICES

July 9, 1935

Robert A. Green, Representative Second Congressional District of Florida

Millard Caldwell, Representative Third Congressional District of Florida

J. Mark Wilcox, Representative Fourth Congressional District of Florida

All members of the 1935 Florida Legislature

All Circuit Judges and State Attorneys

All Statutory State Officers

All County and City Officers

H. P. Adair, Jacksonville; Frank Adams, Jasper; Judge Hal W. Adams, Mayo; Thos. B. Adams, Jacksonville; A. Z. Adkins, Starke; Judge Alexander Akerman, Tampa; Paul C. Albritton, Sarasota; Dr. W. S. Allen, Stetson University, DeLand; Mayor John T. Alsop, Jacksonville; Ernest Amos, Milton; H. L. Anderson, Jacksonville; R. L. Anderson, Ocala; S. W. Anderson, Gretna; C. O. Andrews, Orlando; Mrs. Katie L. G. Appleyard, Fort Myers; Day J. Apte, Miami; H. Clay Armstrong, Pensacola; Dr. B. F. Ashe, University of Miami Miami; Clyde W. Atkinson, Tallahassee; H. F. Atkinson, Miami; Judge Charles S. Ausley, Tallahassee; Gen. Alfred Ayer, Ocala; Col. Preston Ayers, Chattahoochee.

Mrs. John D. Baker, Jacksonville; Cyril Baldwin, Sebring; Mrs. Chas. E. Ball, Tampa; Philip Ball, Jacksonville; Willis M. Ball, Jacksonville; C. L. Bandy, Kissimmee; C. F. Barber, Macclenny; Samuel J. Barco, Miami; Burton Barrs, Jacksonville; Dr. J. G. Baskin, Dunnellon; E. G. Baxter, Gainesville; George C. Bedell, Jacksonville; Harry L. Bethel, West Palm Beach; Jefferson Davis Beard, Pensacola; Judge John U. Bird, Clearwater; Ben L. Blackburn, Tampa; C. D. Blackwell, West Palm Beach; Gen. A. H. Blanding, Bartow; Dr. Louis DeM. Blocker, Cincinnati; J. Henry Blount, Jacksonville; Stockton Broome, Jacksonville; Mrs. N. B. Broward, Jacksonville; Lew B. Brown, St. Petersburg; Mrs. Sidney C. Brown, Tampa; Judge Jefferson B. Browne, Key West; Judge Nathan P. Bryan, Jacksonville; T. Ed Bryan, Tampa; Mrs. W. S. Bullock, Ocala; R. A. Burford, Ocala; Geo. O. Butler, West Palm Beach; Bradford Byrd, Atlanta, Georgia.

Ben Caldwell, Jasper; Stafford Caldwell, Miami; James E. Calkins, Miami; Judge A. G. Campbell, DeFuniak Springs; Doyle E. Carlton, Tampa; Mrs. E. L. Carney, Ocala; James M. Carson, Miami; Judge Francis B. Carter, Pensacola; Miss Helen Carter, Pensacola; Jerry W. Carter, Tallahassee; John H. Carter, Sr., Marianna; Paul Carter, Marianna; J. M. Cathcart, Washington, D. C.; Sidney J. Catts, DeFuniak Springs; Col. Raymond Cay, Valdosta, Ga.; David Chaires, Jr., Chaires; H. J. Chance, Tallahassee; Miss Marie Louise Cappick, Key West; Dr. Carita Doggett Corse, Green Cove Springs; Gov. James M. Cox, Miami; Dr. W. H. Cox, Brooksville; Sidney Coxetta, Lloyd; Henry Clay Crawford, Jacksonville; John T. G. Crawford, Jacksonville; T. H. Cromartie, Miccosukee; W. C. Croom, Jacksonville; W. J. Crosby, Citra.

H. H. D'Alemberte, Pensacola; R. P. Daniel, Jacksonville; Millard Davidson, Marianna; Judge Chas. E. Davis, Madison; Robt. W. Davis, Gainesville; T. Frederick Davis, Jacksonville; Mrs. F. P. Dearing, Jacksonville; Thomas P. Denham, Jacksonville; Sidney H. Diamond, Tallahassee; W. B. Dickinson, Tampa; John L. Doggett, Jacksonville; E. B. Donnell, West Palm Beach; W. B. Douglass, Tallahassee; Mrs. Zach Douglass, Gainesville; H. J. Drane, Fed. Power Com., Washington, D. C.; Miss Dorothy Drew, Miami; Herbert Drew, Live Oak; Harry C. Duncan, Tavares; Royal C. Dunn, Astatula; W. G. Durrance, Crawfordville.

Joe S. Earman, West Palm Beach; L. D. Edge, Groveland; T. J. Eppes, Tallahassee; Mrs. Franklin L. Ezell, Leesburg;

Mrs. Stella Peter Fabian, Leesburg; Miss Margaret C. Fairlie, Jacksonville; Herbert U. Feibelman, Miami; Mrs. Herbert T. Felkel, St. Augustine; D. A. Finlayson, Monticello; Bert Fish, U. S. Ministry, Cairo, Egypt; William Fisher, Pensacola; C. Seton Fleming, Jacksonville; F. P. Fleming, Jacksonville; W. W. Flournoy, DeFuniak Springs; Mrs. J. Clifford R. Foster, St. Augustine.

Howard Gamble, Tallahassee; Howard Gamble, Jr., Eustis; Edward Gamble, Jacksonville; W. T. Gary, Ocala; R. B. Gautier, Miami; M. G. Gibbons, Tampa; Judge Geo. Couper Gibbs, Jacksonville; Guy Gillen, Lake City; D. Stuart Gillis, DeFuniak Springs; P. D. Gold, Daytona Beach; J. Ira Gore, Miami Beach; Robert H. Gore, Fort Lauderdale; DeWitt T. Gray,

Jacksonville; Mrs. Mamie Eaton Green, Monticello, F. C. Groover, Jacksonville; Herman Gunter, Tallahassee.

Fred J. Hampton, Gainesville; Alfred J. Hanna, Winter Park; Dr. Harry W. Hansen, Jacksonville; W. Stanley Hanson, Fort Myers; Mary A. Hardee, Live Oak; W. C. Hargroves, Orange, California; Dr. Roland Harper, University, Alabama; John F. Harris, Palm Beach; S. D. Harris, St. Petersburg; Mrs. W. Hunt Harris, Key West; M. O. Harrison, Palmetto; W. T. Harrison, Bradenton; Julian Hartridge, Jacksonville; J. H. Harvell, Milton; Fons A. Hathaway, Jacksonville; Wendell C. Heaton, Tallahassee; Tom N. Henderson, Tampa; J. A. Hendley, Dade City; Harry F. Hendry, Fort Myers; Rev. J. M. Hendry, Boyd; W. T. Hendry, Perry; Paul H. Herndon, Tampa; J. A. Herring, Miccosukee; S. J. Hilburn, Palatka; W. L. Hill, Washington, D. C.; Chas. M. Hilliard, Palatka; Syd A. Hinley, Live Oak; Fred R. Hocker, Ocala; John Hodge, Sopchoppy; J. B. Hodges, Lake City; T. R. Hodges, Cedar Key; Geo. Earl Hoffman, Pensacola; John W. Holland, Jacksonville; Robert J. Holley, Sanford; W. M. Holloway, Jacksonville; Dr. Hamilton Holt, Rollins College, Winter Park; R. P. Hopkins, Live Oak; Mrs. Archer S. Hubbard, Jacksonville; Fred M. Hudson, Miami; Ira A. Hutchinson, Panama City.

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Rev. Herbert A. Love, Quincy; Chas. P. Lovell, Jacksonville; Gen. Sumter L. Lowry, Jacksonville; Mrs. James McKay Lykes, Houston, Texas.

Giddings E. Mabry, Tampa; Milton H. Mabry, Tampa; Howard Macfarlane, Tampa; Col. John H. Mackey, Jacksonville; Miss Ruby Mallory, Pensacola; Wm. H. Malone, Key West; Mrs. W. S. Manning, Jacksonville; Joseph F. Marron, Jacksonville; Fred W. Marsh, Pensacola; John W. Martin, Jacksonville; W. M. Mason, Jacksonville; Geo. G. Mathews, Fort Lauderdale; Eugene S. Mathews, Tallahassee; S. M. Mathews, Jacksonville; E. C. Maxwell, Pensacola; Mrs. Lois K. Mayes, Pensacola; Parkhill Mays, Monticello; Thos. F. McCall, St. Petersburg; F. R. McCormack, Live Oak; Elmer McCreary, Gainesville; J. R. McDaniel, Miami; D. B. McKay, Tampa; Miss Martha McLeod, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. R. Don McLeod, Crawfordville; W. S. McLin, Tallahassee; Don C. Mullen, Tampa; Mrs. Robert McNamee, Jacksonville; W. A. McRae, Jacksonville; George W. McCrory, Sanford; A. Y. Milam, Jacksonville; Miss Annie Miller, Jacksonville; Austin Miller, Jacksonville; J. F. Miller, Sarasota; W. H. Milton, Marianna; Alexander J. Mitchell, Jacksonville; Dan P. Mulmarkey, Washington, D. C.; John A. Murphree, Gainesville.

A. H. Odom, Palatka; Mrs. Roy V. Ott, Ocala; Judge W. J. Oven, Tallahassee; Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, U. S. Ministry, Copenhagen, Denmark; James M. Owens, Palm Beach.

Dr. James H. Paine, St. Petersburg; Thomas Palmer, Tampa; John Parkhill, Jacksonville; Samuel Pasco, Pensacola; Mrs. E. D. Patterson, Graceville; B. F. Paty, West Palm Beach; J. W. Perkins, DeLand; Arthur F. Perry, Jacksonville; John H. Perry, Jacksonville; Hal Phillips, Washington, D. C.; H. S. Phillips, Tampa; F. C. Poppell, Fort Pierce; Mrs. Garrett Porter, Jacksonville; Wm. R. Porter, Key West; Maj. Garland Powell, Gainesville; Geo. M. Powell, Jacksonville; Harris Powers, Ocala; W. A. Pratt, Lake Worth.

J. D. Rahner, St. Augustine; Dr. James H. Randolph, Jacksonville; Geo. P. Raney, Tampa; W. A. Rawls, Jr., Pensacola; Mrs. John Z. Reardon, Jacksonville; L. J. Reeves, Pensacola; Judge Halstead L. Ritter, Miami; James A. Robertson, Takoma Park, Md.; A. J. Rose, Miami; E. A. Perry Ross, Palatka; W. C. Rouse, Sopchoppy; Randall H. Rowe, Madison.

H. N. Sandler, Tampa; John A. Scruggs, Lloyd; E. G. Sewell, Miami; Mrs. T. M. Shackelford, Sr., Tampa; Thomas M. Shackelford, Tampa; James G. Sharon, Sanford; R. K. Shaw, Quincy; Mrs. W. B. Sheppard, Pensacola; B. B. Shields, Jacksonville; Cheever L. Shine, Pensacola; Frank B. Shotts, Miami; Mrs. Daniel A. Simmons, Jacksonville; Jack W. Simmons, Tallahassee; J. B. Singletary, Bradenton; W. J. Singletary, Marianna; Mrs. Lola C. Skipper, Ocala; A. B. Small, Miami; Frank A. Smith, Orlando; Milton W. Smith, St. Petersburg; W. Austin Smith, Jacksonville; J. H. Smithwick, Pensacola; C. L. Sparkman, Tampa; S. E. Sparkman, Tampa; W. C. Spencer, Tampa; Dr. Ludd M. Spivey, Southern College, Lakeland; John B. Stetson, Philadelphia, Pa.; Gilchrist B. Stockton, Jackson-

ville; Wm. T. Stockton, Jacksonville; John P. Stokes, Miami; Nate G. Stout, Fort Myers; Bates M. Stovall, Jacksonville; W. F. Stovall, Tampa; W. L. Straub, St. Petersburg; E. E. Strickland, Citra; Fred L. Stringer, Brooksville; Judge Louie W. Strum, Jacksonville; J.B. Sullivan, Tallahassee; Gen. Chas. P. Summerall, Charleston, S. C.; Van C. Swearingen, Miami.

J. J. Taylor, Tallahassee; John S. Taylor, Largo; W. L. Taylor, Quincy; Judge Geo. W. Tedder, Fort Lauderdale; C. Fred Thompson, Tampa; Miss Ella Creary Thompson, Washington; H. H. Thornton, Pensacola; Dr. John J. Tigert, Gainesville; Mrs. J. C. Tims, Tampa; Peter Tomasello, Jr., Orlando; Wm. M. Toomer, Jacksonville; John D. Trammell, Blountstown; Judge Worth W. Trammell, Miami; Chester B. Treadway, Tallahassee; John H. Treadwell, Arcadia; T. T. Turnbull, Monticello; A. G. Turner, Tampa; Walter S. Turner, Fort Myers; Fred M. Valz, Jacksonville; Richard Van Brunt, Fernandina; W. C. Vason, Chattahoochee.

Perry G. Wall, Tampa; C. L. Waller, Tallahassee; H. N. Walker, Wakulla; Judge W. May Walker, Tallahassee; J. V. Walton, Palatka; Fuller Warren, Jacksonville; Miss Marie R. Waties, Washington, D. C.; John W. Watson, Miami; W. H.

Watson, Pensacola; A. W. Weeks, Bonifay; H. H. Wells, Chipley; Mrs. Hortense Wells, Tampa; Sinclair Wells, Tallahassee; Geo. P. Wentworth, Pensacola; Franklin West, Milton; Pat Whitaker, Tampa; J. W. White, South Jacksonville; J. S. White, West Palm Beach; J. E. Whitehead, Bradfordville; James Whitehead, Tallahassee; Mrs. James Whitehurst, Brooksville; John N. Whitfield, Jacksonville; Randolph Whitfield, Atlanta, Ga.; B. F. Whitner, Sanford; J. McGehee Whitner, Miami; Frank J. Wideman, Washington, D. C.; Geo. H. Wilder, Tallahassee; Prof. Arthur Williams, Tallahassee; Robert W. Williams, Washington, D. C.; Albert M. Williamson, Jacksonville; J. J. Willie, Lloyd; Bryan Willis, Tallahassee; John R. Willis, Bronson; Miss Emily Wilson, St. Augustine; Frank L. Wing, Tampa; Hunter P. Woodbery, Capitola; Frank P. Woodward, Tallahassee; C. Edmund Worth, Tampa.

J. Will Yon, Atlanta, Ga.; Tom Yon, Washington, D. C.; W. K. Zewadski, Tampa; Lewis W. Zim, St. Augustine.

COLOR GUARD, Company M, 124th Infantry, Florida National Guard. Corp. Charles L. Evans; Pfc. James W. Marsh; Pvt. John A. Clemons; Pvt. Robert J. McCartney.

The Committee records, with deep regret, the death, prior to the publication of these proceedings, of three distinguished contributors, Honorable Robert L. Anderson, Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit of Florida, at Ocala, July 26, 1935; Honorable Nathan P. Bryan, formerly United States Senator from Florida, and later a Judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, of the Fifth Circuit, at Jacksonville, August 8, 1935; and Honorable Joseph H. Jones, formerly State Attorney for the Seventh Judicial district, at Orlando, August 25, 1935; also, the death of Honorable George W. Saxon, a member of the Committee on Arrangements, at Tallahassee, July 11, 1935.